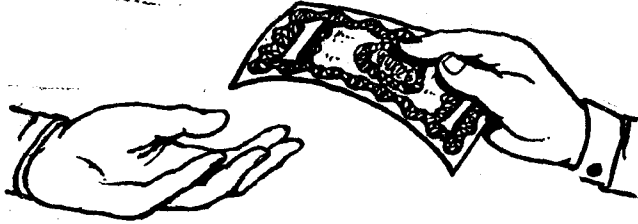


LOW PRICES



NO matter how good our meat, we couldn't be as successful as we are unless we sold at low prices. We claim that our prices are the most reasonable anywhere for the quality of meat sold. You will save a neat little sum during the year if you let us serve you.

Strictly Cash Market, F. H. Milks, Prop'r.

Fuel Economy

This is very important to every family and especially so this year of fuel scarcity. This store never had a better line of

HEATING STOVES

We want you to see them before purchasing and let us explain their operating principles. These stoves will heat your home, also get every unit of heat out of your fuel.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Hardware Department

A Request

EAT CASSIDY'S MODEL BREAD

A Statement

A Bread that will stand the test of Comparison.

We ask the home that is unsatisfied with the bread now used—to test CASSIDY'S.

A Fact

It will prove its high quality to you as it has to hundreds of other homes

Demand The Original By Full Name CASSIDY'S MODEL BREAD Others Encourage Substitution

Model Bakery

THOS. CASSIDY, Proprietor

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Health Precaution

The common sense way is to keep the health right. And the way to keep good health is to EAT PURE FOOD. Impure or inferior foods are a menace to health, and should never be allowed on your table.

Our Groceries Will Stand the Test

We can't advertise CHEAP groceries now. The cheap article is just the thing you DON'T want.

But we CAN furnish you THE BEST in all staple and fancy groceries.

And our prices are VERY REASONABLE when you know the EXCELLENCE of our goods.

H. Petersen, GROCER

Phone No. 25

Laying of Corner Stone of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thanksgiving day November 29 was an ideal day for the laying of the corner stone in the new Methodist church building. The pastor, Rev. Aaron Mitchell, officiated at the ceremony using the church ritual.

There was a large crowd of people present to witness the ceremonies. The Grayling band dispensed several selections and accompanied the singing. The ceremonies were a little late in getting started due to the fact that the corner stone did not arrive as early as was expected, and it was only thru the good fortune in locating it side-tracked at Bay City and transferring it to the express carrier that it arrived the afternoon of the ceremonies.

Mr. Nels Michelson, after the articles to be enclosed into the stone, had been deposited, declared the corner stone "well and truly laid."

The stone is of gray granite. The work and inscription thereon has been well executed.

One side of stone reads:
Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nels Michelson Memorial.

Another side reads:
Corner Stone Laid Nov. 29, 1917. Dedicated 1918.

There was deposited in the corner stone a copy of the Detroit Free Press; copy of the Crawford Avalanche; several current coins; some coin relics from the basement of the old church building; copy of the Methodist Episcopal church discipline; pictures of the old church and picture of the new church as it will appear on completion; a write-up of the Methodist Episcopal church in Grayling by Rev. A. Mitchell, with signatures of the official church board, and president of the city, T. W. Hanson.

LETTER FROM CAMP MCARTHUR

The following interesting letter was written by Arthur Carrière to his brother. He was among those who were chosen from the Drafted army at Camp Custer to go to Waco: Camp MacArthur, Nov. 19, 1917.

Dear Brother Eddie:
I suppose you all thought I was dead. But I was so interested in the sights that I kept putting off writing every day. Well Eddie, how is Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Glen and also Bertha getting along? Eddie, I am going to try and get a furlough to come home Christmas if I can, I will let you know in my next letter. Well Eddie, you can write to Jim and the folks at home and also Dorothy and tell them where I am. Will write to them all soon so don't worry about me. We were three days and three nights getting here. I like it all right here but it is awful dusty, it's so warm in day time and cool at night. We went across the Mississippi river, it's just one mile across and we went through Arkansas and Tennessee. We sure did see some sights. We could see those big fields of cotton and the black coons with their big baskets, it looked so funny to see them. We would be way up on the hills and down in the valleys there was a little town on the side of a big hill and the farmers were in town with their mules. They had them tied to posts, it sure did look funny.

In the south if we meet a man or woman or any girls they all speak to us; they all like Michigan boys. (Ha. Ha.) Well, they claim we will see France before spring but I would like to go home first. Eddie, I want you to tell Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Glen to write to me. Just before I left Battle Creek I got a letter from my dear little girl and she said to be sure and come to Flint to see her, but see where I am now. Write to me right away and tell me all about Eva and Dorothy, Jim, Alice, Mother and all.

Well, Eddie, we have a fine bunch of officers here, we only drill three days a week. We go to town any time we want and we take a horse and saddle any time. Believe me, we take long rides through the prairie. Sunday I am going to take my horse and go down town and have my picture taken and send you all one.

Eddie, if I go home Christmas I will let you know and I want you all to be home. I want to see you all before I go across the water. Well, be sure and tell them all to write to me soon.

Good bye, your brother,
ARTHUR CARRIEVEAU,
Field Hosp. No. 128, 32nd Division,
Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following: "I have never found anything so good for stomach trouble and constipation as Chamberlain's tablets. I have used them off and on now for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels but stimulate the liver and keep one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y.

School Notes

Purity sweetens and makes noble the greatest number of lives.

W. H. Clemmons.

Several teachers took advantage of the vacation last week and went home.

In making your plans for the New Year don't forget the annual Junior party which comes Jan. 25.

Watch for the "Little American," which is to be put on at the Opera house under the auspices of the Junior class.

After one of our dignified seniors had kept a path hot chasing from one member of the faculty to another trying to find out why he was marked F in his spelling lesson, he learned that he had been given credit for a perfect lesson; but one of his classmates, a wag, had double crossed him and marked seven words wrong.

Grayling High school's basketball season was opened with a 26 to 13 victory over Standish on the latter's floor. Though the margin was not great Grayling outclassed the Standish team, and had it not been for the calling of fouls every time Grayling would get well under way, the victory would have been won more easily; for Standish only made one field basket.

The line-up for Grayling was: R. F. Meistrup; L. F. Chamberlin; Center, Thompson; R. G. Case; L. G. Papendick; Sub., Roeser. Come out and see the return game Friday night.

The frigid temperatures of Monday, we are glad to say were only temporary.

We are awaiting the new blackboards, which were recently ordered.

SEVENTH GRADE.

The 7th B arithmetic class are doing some good work in practical measurements. They are learning not to say what most of their parents, and their teacher too, were taught, that "feet times feet gives square feet."

Someone in the geography class expressed the wish that Europe would settle down long enough to have her picture taken. They find it pretty difficult to make much out of the blurred likeness they have at present.

A pertinent (?) question in 7th A geography: "If the earth is whirling from west to east at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, why wouldn't an aviator who remains suspended in mid-air reach the Pacific coast in a couple of hours?" Someone suggested that the Rockies would hit his machine. Do you know the answer?

The 7th A arithmetic class are using keys for marking the cost and selling prices of goods. In these days of high prices they think it wise to keep the cost price a secret.

FOURTH A, FIFTH A—OLIVE S. LYTLE, TRACHER.

Grace Horning will enter school at Bay City next week.

Helen Ziebell is on the sick list.

The fourth and fifth grades are planning a Christmas program.

Carlton Durfee has moved to Rose City.

The inspection of teeth in the fourth and fifth grades for December show a marked improvement in their condition.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Description.
A United States War-Savings Certificate, Series of 1918, will be an obligation of the United States when, and only when, one or more United States War-Savings Stamps, Series of 1918, shall be affixed thereto. Each of such certificates will have spaces for 20 such stamps, and each of such stamps thereto affixed will have a maturity value of \$5 on January 1, 1923, which will accordingly give each such certificate, when bearing its full complement of such stamps, a maturity value of \$100 on said date. No certificate will be issued unless at the same time one or more War-Savings Stamps shall be purchased and affixed thereto, but no additional charge will be made for the certificate itself. The name of the owner of each certificate must be written upon such certificate at the time of the issue thereof.

Payment at Maturity.

Owners of War-Savings Certificates will be entitled to receive, on January 1, 1923, at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at any money order postoffice, upon surrender of such certificates and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, \$5 in respect of each War-Savings Stamp Series of 1918, then affixed thereto, but no post office shall be required to make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor.

Payment Prior to Maturity.

Any owner of a War-Savings Certificate, at his option, will be entitled to receive at any time after January 2, 1918, and prior to January 1, 1923, at a money-order post office, upon surrender of his certificate and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, in respect of each War-Savings Stamp, Series of 1918, then affixed to such certificate, the amount of the face of the stamp or stamps affixed, plus 1 cent per month for each stamp, but no post office shall make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Proof Offered by Dr. Hillis in Response to Challenge.

Dr. Hillis offered to prove German atrocities in answer to Albert Fuchs' offer of reward.—Chicago Tribune.

Albert Fuchs, who owns and resides at the Chateau apartments, Chicago, may have submitted to him proofs of German atrocities if he desires. Mr. Fuchs was moved to offer a reward for such proofs several weeks ago when Dr. Hillis lectured in New York about the German crimes.

"I am told that a German-American here in Chicago has announced he will give through the Red Cross to the families of the victims of German inhumanity from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for each accredited case," Dr. Hillis said in address. "I would like to submit a series of cases upon the terms he has himself announced."

The list prepared by Dr. Hillis follows:

This is one of the reasons we are in the war and the reason you should buy Liberty Bonds.

1. Affidavits B5 and B5. Malines. Eight drunken soldiers entered the suburb singing and carrying not a German flag, but a Belgium babe skewered upon a bayonet.

2. Affidavits D1 to 25. Digest of the affidavits by the attorney in charge. A boy was found kneeling as if in an attitude of supplication, both hands had been cut off.

3. Affidavits D100 to 108. A child with stomach slashed open with a bayonet, upon the ground, and another child two or three years old nailed to a door by its arms and feet.

4. Dairy and Eitel Anders. Photograph of the pages of his journal found upon the soldier's dead body, now in possession of the attorney general, department of justice. "We burned the houses down—the inhabitants were chased away and some of them shot."

5. Affidavit 239, village of Garbeville. This village was searched by Gen. Plauss' soldiers. No weapons were found. The only men in the village were from 70 to 92. In the presence of all the women and children the aged mayor, his secretary and 13 other old men were shot.

6. Affidavits 240 to 248, covering the murder of the Red Cross representative, upon whose head petrol was poured and a match struck, burning to death.

7. Affidavit G 2 1, Hermaniel. These affidavits concern the lifting into a square church tower a German machine gun. Then 200 French women and children were driven into the church and word sent to the French soldiers that if they used their cannon for dislodging the machine gun they would kill their own women and children.

8. Affidavit 110A. German soldiers roped boys and girls together and used the mass a military screen against the French who were defending their own homes.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-tf F. R. Deckrow.

Make Your Feet Glad By Buying Our Warm Shoes For Ladies and Gentlemen

Ladies' warm lined fur top slippers in maroon, gray, black and navy.

Fancy boudoir slippers to match your kimona. Baby blue, pink, lavender and Taupe.

Misses' and children's red felt booties You should see them—excellent for Holiday gifts.

Also a complete line of warm lined buckskin moccasins for men, women and children.

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

L. J. KRAUS (Successor to A. Kraus Est.)

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Builders' Supplies
Paints and Oils, Sporting Goods
Plumbing and Tin Shop

The stove season is now here. Come in and look over our line of

HEATING STOVES and RANGES

We carry the Florence Hot Blast Air Tight; the Universal Line, Peninsular and Garland

Come in and look over our Guns and Ammunition

Yours for business,

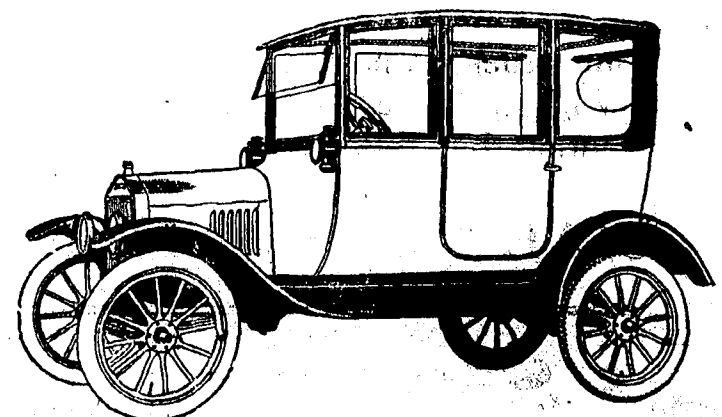
L. J. KRAUS

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Sedan is elegance built upon Ford quality. In town and country here is the dependable, every-day-in-the-year enclosed car. Not only is it a car of handsome appearance with high class interior fittings—so much appreciated by women—but it is the same Ford—"The Universal Car"—which more than two million owners have found to be the most reliable, the most serviceable, practical and economical car to operate and maintain. Ford Sedan \$645 f. o. b. Detroit.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Michigan.



8 HUNTERS LOSE LIVES THIS YEAR

FATALITIES IN STATE LESS THAN 50 PER CENT OF NORMAL SINCE 1905.

"FAST DAYS" SAVE MUCH FOOD

Michigan Hotels Will Save 5,000,000 Pounds of Meat and 4,000,000 of Wheat By "Hooverizing."

Lansing.

Eight hunters lost their lives and many others were seriously injured in Michigan during the 1917 hunting season.

The record of casualties is less than 50 per cent of the normal of any year since 1905. Last year there were 13 fatalities in northern Michigan woods. The year before there were 15. This year, owing to precautions urged by the game department and by the press, hunters in general exercised greater care.

The wearing of red caps and other brightly colored clothing probably saved many lives. Only three hunters have been reported killed by other hunters. In every other case the hunter was injured through his own carelessness.

The game reported killed does not approach that reported for many years past, probably because snow did not come until near the end of the season.

Game wardens say there have been few violations or attempted violations of the game laws this year, probably because of activities of the state department and of sportsmen's clubs.

Hotels Show Huge Food Saving.

Diners at 2,000 Michigan hotels and restaurants since the advent of "wheatless" and "meatless" days are saving for the soldier boys and our allies at the rate of 4,000,000 pounds of wheat flour a year and 5,000,000 pounds of meat.

There are 3,000 hotels and restaurants in the state, but 1,000 of them have so far failed to sign the Hoover pledge card. Hence, reports of what they are doing are not obtainable.

Reports of the 2,000 hotels and restaurants that are obeying the suggestion of Federal Administrator Hoover have been coming to State Administrator Prescott for several days.

Two hundred such reports on meat were taken and tabulated. They showed that in 100 hotels and restaurants, scattered widely as to location and class, during the first month of the campaign, there was saved 42,531 pounds of meat. For the whole 2,000 the saving would be 425,310 pounds. Multiplying this estimate by 12 would give the yearly saving at the astounding figure of 5,103,920 pounds, or 2,555 tons.

On the wheat-saving the first 10 were tabulated. They showed a saving of 15,848 pounds of wheat flour, which would make 319,960 pounds for the entire 2,000 pledged establishments. For the year this would mean a saving in wheat alone of 3,583,520 pounds, or more than 1,900 tons.

While these figures are merely estimates, in the opinion of the state food authorities they are more than fairly accurate. The hotels and restaurants taken were of such a diversified character as to indicate that all would follow about the same ratio in the long run.

State Valuation Is \$4,000,000,000.

State and county taxes in Michigan which became due and payable December 1, are assessed on the largest valuation of real and personal property the state has ever known. As compiled from the reports of the county assessors in all counties by the state tax commission, the total valuation on all property in the state, real and personal, is \$4,022,507,720.

Some idea of the enormous jump can be had from the statement of the total last year, which was \$3,629,751,140. The assessors accordingly have found approximately \$400,000,000 more property this year than last.

Of this increase, about \$250,000,000 has been added in Wayne county.

With the closing of the assessment books this fall, there are but 10 or 12 counties which have not been looked over by the state authorities and placed upon an actual cash basis. In some counties the commission sent men with the supervisors and explained their methods, so that while the commission itself did not do the work, in most instances the totals were what they would have secured.

The counties which are not yet up to cash value or have not been reviewed by the commission are small, with the exception of Lapeer. This is the only large county which has not been placed on cash basis.

Custer Division Will See Service.

The 85th division is not new, and will not in the future, become a depot division from which the depleted ranks of the regular army and national guard divisions will be filled in due course of time and according to the schedule long ago adopted by the war department. It will be sent to France for active service. Rumor, however, current that the 85th division will remain in this country and that this camp will be used only to train men to fill gaps in other army units.

May Re-organize M. E. & W. R. R.

Exasperated by service which is being given Manistee by the Pere Marquette Railroad company, a group of business men of that city has instituted negotiations to reorganize the Michigan East and West railroad as an outlet to the south. The Pere Marquette has cut its Manistee passenger and mail service from three trains each way a day to one train. The only incoming train, due at 12:35 p. m., has been arriving from two to four hours late.

Most of Soldiers Pay Saved.

No city in Michigan is saving as large a percentage of its earnings as is Camp Custer, a "city" of 40,000 men and no women, with an average earning capacity per man considerably below that of any other community of its size.

Approximately 75 per cent of the payroll of the camp is saved in one form or another, by men who never before, in the aggregate, have even had a bankbook. So if the army were not a physical and mental uplifter it at least is teaching young America to save, not only in Michigan, but throughout the country.

The payroll to enlisted men is about \$750,000 a month. That amount is almost cut in two by the allotments to families and other dependents. This is compulsory.

The Custer soldiers subscribed for more than a million dollars in Liberty bonds, payable in 10 monthly installments. That is \$100,000 a month, which brings the total balance down to \$275,000 after halving it on dependency allowances.

The next big item in the saving program is insurance. When the matter has been properly presented to the men enough will probably be taken to bring the total of premium payments in camp among the present members to more than \$100,000 a month.

With that the 75 per cent is passed. So if any parents believe their boys are breaking away from the guiding influences of the Y. M. C. A. and the churches and their officers and are indulging in riotous practices they need only think for a moment to realize that after the month's supply of tobacco and toilet articles and other incidentals which the government doesn't furnish has been purchased there is not much left for frolics along the primrose path.

Doctors Urged to Relist.

Michigan seems destined to succeed to Pennsylvania's proud place as leading the United States in volunteers for the medical reserve corps. More than 600 Michigan physicians have volunteered, 40 additional applications now are under consideration at Washington, and the draft has yielded 100 doctors for the reserve staff.

A persistent call from the government for 10,000 more medical men has led to an urgent appeal being sent out to Michigan doctors to apply for commissions. It is considered imperative that all physicians who are physically fit should make application at once.

It is pointed out that after the physician has received his commission and accepted it, there may be a delay of several weeks before he is called into active service, but the war department has given assurance that at least 15 days' notice will intervene.

Some of the training camps for physicians will be closed for the winter but will be reopened in the spring, so the surgeon-general's office must have the necessary data in hand within the next few weeks that it may allow sufficient time for the neophytes to put their business in order before donning multi for reserve corps regiments.

Foreigners Strong On Insurance.

The practice of foreign-born men among Camp Custer soldiers naming as their beneficiaries, when taking out insurance, persons located in European countries, is being discouraged by the divisional insurance bureau.

Foreign-born soldiers with relatives still in Europe form almost half the total of the men who up to date have applied for insurance.

In a surprisingly large number of cases these foreign beneficiaries are residing in Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, the countries the allies are warring against, and in Poland, Russia and some of the Balkan states.

The objection to these beneficiaries is that in case of the soldier's death it would be difficult, and frequently impossible, to see that the money reached the relatives' hands, in the jumbled-up conditions that are bound to follow after the war.

Stories of Disease at Waco False. Rumors of epidemics of disease in Camp MacArthur, which have made many parents write to commanding officers and were responsible for several parents making the long journey down to Waco are without foundation. So are exaggerated tales of deaths in the camp.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

Camp Custer soldiers need not journey any distance for the favorite dish of the Orient, chop suey. A shop suey "parlor" has been opened near the Liberty club poolroom and candy store, at the old cantonment entrance.

The study of French and English is one of the chief activities of Camp Custer. Over 2,000 foreigners are studying English under capable teachers and approximately the same number of officers and enlisted men are studying French.

Michigan and Wisconsin girls are taking up the idea of "adopting" soldiers. Letters are coming to camp, addressed to officers and organizations, asking for the names of some lone-some soldier who would appreciate a cheer-up letter and perhaps a surprise box once in a while.

There are now 26 doves in the pigeon loft in camp. These are being trained into expert carrier pigeons for carrying messages at the front. They will be taken overseas with the division and will become a part of the signal battalion.

A negro was caught attempting to smuggle liquor into camp by inserting the bottle under his hat. His actions in the incoming street car aroused the suspicions of soldiers about him, who "tipped" off the guard. The latter forced the colored trooper to extract a pint bottle from beneath his hat.



NATIONAL GUARD UNITS IN FRANCE

ARMY ENGINEERS HELP BRITISH RESIST GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS.

VOYAGE MADE WITHOUT MISHAP

Announcement of Arrival Is First Official Notice of Large Troop Movements Overseas.

Washington.—America's rainbow division is in France, along with other national guard units. They represent a total of 31 states.

The rainbow division is composed of troops from Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Kansas, Texas, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and the District of Columbia.

(The Michigan unit in the rainbow division is Ambulance company No. 1 of the Michigan brigade of the federalized guard, and is composed of the most part of Detroiters.)

Announcement of the arrival in France of the first national guard units give the first official notice that an extensive troop movement has been accomplished despite hostile submarines, shortage of troop and supply ships, and other obstacles, but without the loss of a man. Thousands of men have been moved to the seaboard from all parts of the country, loaded on transports and safely landed in France without any general knowledge of the facts having been disclosed to the country at large.

It can be stated that the announcement covers a large movement that has been in progress for several weeks. The next stage will be actual occupation of front line branches.

Guard units to be sent later will be more sectional in character, the grouping of the old divisional organization having been adhered to as closely as possible.

Secretary Baker has announced that as fast as men and ships are ready, they will be combined and additional forces sent to join Gen. Pershing.

U-BOAT TOLL MOUNTS HIGHER

British Admiralty Reports Loss of 14 Large and 7 Small Ships.

London.—Fourteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons and over, and seven of less than 1,600 tons, were sunk by mines or submarines week ending November 25, according to the admiralty statement.

Two weeks ago it was announced that the German submarine campaign had utterly collapsed. Only one large boat and five small ones fell victims to the undersea craft. The next week the U-boats accounted for 10 large ships and seven small ones.

According to compiled figures the total British ships losses during the 39 weeks of unrestricted U-boat warfare are 1,073.

Government Purchases Force
Pork Price to \$50 a Barrel.

Chicago.—Pork sold here last week at \$50 a barrel, recording a jump of \$250 in a fortnight. Huge purchases of packing house products for the government was the chief reason ascribed for the remarkable jump in values.

Tomatoes—figures during Civil war days when gold was at a big premium, was \$47.

May Suspend Courts to Aid Draft.

Lansing.—Judge Howard Wiest, presiding judge of the Michigan circuit judges, is planning to ask all such courts to suspend for one week while the answers to the draft question are being prepared. Practically every circuit judge in the state is a member of the central committee of lawyers which Gov. Sleeper has appointed to direct the work in each county. The provost marshal has notified the government that these legal committees have been approved.

War Donations Go to One Fund.

Por Huron.—The chamber of commerce has decided to centralize all war fund activities in one organization. Citizens will be asked to make regular weekly contributions during the period of war and when any amount is needed for a particular cause it will be taken from the fund.

Food Saving Plan Cuts Garbage.

Northville.—The local food conservation campaign has reduced the village's garbage by 60 per cent.

AMERICANS FIGHT AT CAMBRAI

Army Engineers Help British Resist German Counter Attacks.

With the British Army in France—Large numbers of American army engineers working on British railways in the region of Gouzeaucourt, caught in the German turning movement, escaped by lying in shell holes and prone on the ground while the British fire took them.

There they remained until the British were near enough to enable the Americans to join the ranks, when they fought valiantly and played an important part in replying to the enemy.

British commanders refer to their gallant behavior with the greatest enthusiasm.

Americans elsewhere took a busy hand in the fighting and were under hot German shell fire. Numbers of them volunteered for patrol work in the danger zone and all acquitted themselves finely.

A British general told correspondents that he could not praise them too highly. It is reported that several Americans were captured, but escaped after a few hours and rejoined the British. The engineers were mainly from New York.

COAL PRICES RAISED AGAIN

Increase of 35 Cents a Ton Authorized to Meet Wage Increase.

Washington.—A general increase of 35 cents a ton was added to the price of anthracite coal at the mines Saturday by President Wilson, to meet a proposed wage increase for anthracite miners. The new prices are effective immediately and will add more than \$200,000,000 to the public's annual coal bill.

The wage increase was agreed on by operators' and miners' representatives here two weeks ago continuing on higher coal prices, to absorb the raise. When their negotiations were ended the operators and miners turned over to the fuel administration their agreement and estimates of what it would add to the cost of production. They asked that prices be raised at least 45 cents a ton.

TEUTONS GAIN ON WEST FRONT

In Violent Counter Attacks Retain Cambrai Positions.

London.—Germans in a violent offensive over the entire Cambrai front have pushed back General Byng's troops at several points. Especially severe was the attack between the Bourlon wood and Moenvures, where the British line under its impetus was driven back about two miles to the vicinity of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Likewise, on the southern base, the enemy drove through from Gonnelleu to Gouzeaucourt—another two miles.

To the southward, in the region of Gonnelleu, the enemy entered the British positions at several points and penetrated their line for some distance, but later were driven back.

CUBAN SUGAR NOW AVAILABLE

Committees Fix Price of Cane Product at \$4.90 Per 100 Pounds.

New York.—The bulk of the new Cuban sugar crop will soon become available in the New York market under an agreement reached at a conference of the Cuban sugar commission and the international sugar committee, fixing the base price at \$4.90 per 100 pounds.

This price represents \$4.60 per hundred-weight free on board at Cuban ports plus an estimated 30 cents freight rate to New York.

It was reported to the international sugar committee that American beet sugar is moving steadily and satisfactorily. Ohio refineries are said to be receiving about 10,000 tons daily. This will help relieve the situation.

School Plans to Purchase Farm.

Detroit.—Purchase and operation of a 140-acre farm is proposed by the pupils and some of the faculty of Cass technical high school. The ambitious undertaking is the outgrowth of the excellent results accomplished last summer by Cass pupils, in farming on a small scale. A project to finance the deal without making the city liable has been approved by the board of education and Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent. The project involves the expenditure of over \$20,000.

Gasoline Stove Explodes, Kills 2.

Manistee.—Reece Donnelly, 65 years old, and an unidentified companion, about 45 years old, were burned to death near Eaton Rapids. It is believed that a gasoline stove in the wagon in which they were riding, exploded.

Pies 50 Cents Apiece in France.

Manistee.—"Pies cost 50 cents apiece and an invisible ham sandwich goes at the same price," wrote Raymond Hanson, now in France, in an appeal for tobacco and candy.

RAIL MEN ASKING 40 PER CENT RAISE

TRAINMEN PRESENT DEMANDS FOR BIG INCREASE—ASK REPLY BY DEC. 31.

NEARLY ALL ROADS AFFECTED

Question Will Likely Be Arbitrated Under Wilson's "Agreement" With Heads of Unions.

Cleveland, O.—Demands have been presented to practically every railroad in the country for increase in wages approximately 40 per cent higher than the present scale.

The railroads are asked to make answer to the demands by December 31 at the latest.

As both sides have already agreed to mediate the case before the United States board of mediation and conciliation, the demands are expected to be threshed out here during January. Arbitration under the president's "understanding" with the labor chiefs, will follow, if necessary. Meanwhile, should legislation be required to prevent a transportation tie up during the war, ample time remains for its preparation.

The trainmen and conductors are firmly supported in their demands by the other two national brotherhoods—the locomotive engineers and the firemen, who are expected shortly to frame similar demands.

The railroads already have declared their financial inability to meet this added wage burden. They are expected to fight the increases to the last ditch, despite the fact they have announced they will "rest their case" with President Wilson.

RUSS ARMY SAID TO BE LOYAL

Bulk of Fighting Forces Said to Oppose Separate Peace.

London.—Reassuring messages from Russia to the effect that no separate peace will be tolerated, but that the armies under General Dukhonin will fight on, have been received by the Russian embassy in London.

The representatives of the Kerensky provisional government declare that it may be a matter of a few weeks, it may be sooner, when the Bolsheviks will be completely repudiated, as the forces in south Russia, which is overwhelmingly opposed to a separate peace, control the supplies.

The fact the embassy staffs in London are carrying on their routine work with the Dukhonin headquarters, as well as with part of the Russian navy, the same as usual, is said to indicate that there is no intention to recognize the Petrograd usurpers.

They declare that the situation is most delicate, because of the ignorance of the masses; therefore the forces which are working to put Russia again on her feet are doing so quietly.

MRS. DE SAULLES WINS FREEDOM

Jury Acquits Her of Murdering Husband—Son Restored to Her.

Minneapolis, N. Y.—It required only one hour and 43 minutes for a jury in supreme court, Saturday, to reach a verdict of "not guilty," in the trial of Mrs. Blanca de Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. de Saulles, former Yale football star and clubman, in his home near Westbury, Long Island, the night of August 3.

Her son, Little Jack, for whose possession she shot her husband, was restored to her on Sunday.

Mrs. de Saulles testified that her husband's unfaithfulness forced her to get a divorce and when he refused to permit her to visit their son she shot him in a moment of desperation.

KAISER FEARS GERMAN DEFEAT

Gerard Says Teuton Populace Would Rise Against Rulers.

New York.—"The French revolution will look like a Methodist Sunday school picnic if the German people ever rise against their present rulers."

So declared James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany from the United States, in an address here. "This fact," added Gerard, "will be because of the greater brutality of the Germans. Because the military leaders of Germany and the Kaiser know this, they are willing to fight on in the hope of ultimate victory."

"They have learned to fear what doubtless will happen when the people know that Germany has been defeated."

Negro Prefers Jail to Army.

Detroit.—Bert Williams, negro, pleaded guilty to larceny and was given his choice of enlisting in the army or going to the workhouse by Justice John Marshall, of Highland Park. "For how long do I have to go to jail?" asked Bert. He was told 90 days. "Well, I'll stay out of the army," he answered. "Cause if I enlisted, I wouldn't be in there two minutes till I got shot." Neither the assurances of the justice nor of detectives prevailed. Bert is in the workhouse.

Veteran Trapper Shot for Deer.

Manistee.—John Stephens, 85 years old, veteran trapper, was shot and instantly killed by John O. Roberts near Cooks. Roberts was following deer tracks, saw a movement in a thicket, 30 rods off, and fired immediately. He notified officers of the shooting. Investigation showed the shooting was accidental.

Hilledale Grocers Ban Credit.

Hilledale.—No grocers will handle credit business after December 10.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

SWEDEN.

The Nobel prize in literature for this year has been given by the Swedish academy to the Danish authors, Henrik Pontoppidan and Carl Gjellerup. Both were born in 1857, having their best age of literary production behind them. Some of their best known works, however, have been written during recent years. Henrik Pontoppidan is a central figure of the Danish literature of today. Carl Adolf Gjellerup is both scientist and author. In his early youth he expressed atheistic ideas and fought against the theology of the clergy in several books as "En Idealist" and "Det nye Danmark." In the great novel "Hvalkind," influenced by Richard Wagner, he advocates that a great personality forms his own laws. The modern novels, "Minna" and "Mollen," published in 1890 and 1896, are considered the best works of Gjellerup. Among his other works may be mentioned "Herman Vandel," "Wuthorn" and a requiem over Charles Darwin "Aander og Tider." Though his style often seems a little chilly, influenced by his scientific knowledge, he has a deep-seated and original idealism. As his compatriot Kierkegaard scoured the state church, he has criticized the conventional marriage. The amount of the prize is about \$40,000, which was equally divided between the two.

The following sarcastic remarks on the fallen cabinet appeared in the Norra Bohuslan: "The fact that Norway has gone so far ahead of Sweden in a short period of three years is due to another fact, namely, that Norway was fortunate enough to have no Hammar-skold to scrape the country clean of food and send it to a neighbor to the south. It is true that Norway, too, had Hammar-skolds that wanted to enforce 'impartial neutrality' in order to reduce the food supply to the starvation line, to the advantage of a bolshewik; but fortunately they did not get a chance to do any damage. Thanks to this fact, Norway now has plenty of everything needed for the sustenance of life, while the sad truth is, that Sweden stands on the verge of general starvation."

M. Trygver, leader of the conservative party, declared that Sweden has not grown more wealthy because of the war. "People frequently argue," he said, "that Sweden has become much wealthier as a consequence of the war, and that therefore we need not feel uneasy regarding the future. Such wealth, however, is only fictitious. While it is true that the nation's wealth abroad has increased immensely, domestic supplies have diminished correspondingly. The land, property and forests of Sweden have an enormous value, but the produce of the land has been reduced, and property and forests are heavily taxed. The number of houses in the towns has remained stationary for some time, with the result that many people are homeless. The national indebtedness abroad has been reduced, but internally it has increased to a far greater degree and taxes have risen accordingly."

In spite of the high cost of living there are still happy housewives in Sweden. Just read the following item in prose from one of them to the Dagens Nyheter: "I am glad that I live in the country, in a solitary house with an open chimney, where I have light and heat and am saved from the revelry of the city, that I have a good and kind husband, that I am well and suffer no pain, that none of my people are in the war, that I have bread and sugar cards so I can live, that I may buy potatoes without a card, that I am not a king, and that I have a chance to read the Dagens Nyheter."

The wine merchants have sold out the supply of ordinary communion wine. Churches having no supply on hand, must buy more expensive wines. In order to save wine and also to reduce the alcohol percentage the authorities have suggested that the expensive wines be mixed with water immediately before they are used for sacramental purposes.

The traffic in wax candles is absolutely prohibited. The fine is four times the value of the goods involved in a deal, but the minimum fine is \$13.50.

Considering the Russian situation hopeless from a standpoint of military usefulness, the American and entente ministers at Stockholm have decided to cease all shipments of machinery, goods and other civil supplies from America and England to Russia through Sweden unless their governments order otherwise. They fear any supplies sent now would be destroyed by irresponsible revolutionists or fall into German hands en route through Finland. The strikers stopped today at Uleaborg, Finland, the train leaving the Swedish border for Petrograd.

The Swedish rubber goods manufacturers have sent a circular to dentists in rubber overhauling them that the impossibility of securing rubber will prevent them from furnishing any overhauls this winter. Supplies on hand are now all but exhausted.

Mutual Demands.

Lady of the House—I would like to know before I engage you what your last employers have to say about you. Applicant for Place—And before I take the job I want to know what your last cook has to say about you.

DENMARK.

Minister of the Interior Ove Rode has caused the following authoritative statements to be published: "It has not been easy for Denmark to understand just why the United States' entry into the war should have had such fateful consequences on its economic existence. But just as Denmark has looked with confidence to the United States as the powerful protector of the rights of neutrals, so it is certain America as a belligerent in no wise intends to injure a loyal neutral country with which, through generations of immigration and intermarriage, it has established ties of friendship and blood. At the same time I do not believe it is realized in the United States to what degree the cessation of supplies from America threatened Denmark with ruin. We require, to feed the people and for the production of pork and butter, of which the greater part, even in time of war, has gone to England, twice as much grain and fodder from the United States. The extraordinary drought of this summer has resulted in a failure of a great part of the harvest, and the farmers, for the coming year, have far less than half the usual amount of fodder with which to carry on the production of pork. Pork production is diminishing by leaps and bounds, for swine have to be slaughtered before they are mature. Just as we already have rationed bread and sugar on the one hand for the population, we now must ration fats, down to the absolute minimum of the requirements of the body. The consequences of this will be for a long time increasing exports of horses and of slaughtered cattle, particularly to Germany, which hitherto has been only a casual customer for these, even if we endeavor to organize to export beef to England, also in the interest of our economic neutrality and independence, despite almost insuperable difficulties. If, however, the United States and England continue the blockade policy so far as foodstuffs are concerned, which to us does not seem to advance their own interests or injure their opponents as much as they threaten our interests, still we hope we may receive other supplies of which we are greatly in need. Particularly we require petroleum, the lack of which handicaps our mills in grinding flour and grits and creates winter darkness in a hundred thousand homes in which there is no electricity. This has forced us to look for a new supply in Galicia. Denmark's people are looking forward to the future with concern and also with hope. And their thoughts in these gloomy days often go out over the Atlantic to the day when President Wilson will stretch out his hand toward peace and to secure the high and noble aims of peace which the world has heard him formulate. Then the Danish people's blessings will go with him."

FINLAND.

Advises received at Stockholm from Finland say that the entire country is in the control of the socialist supporters by armed workers and Russian bolshevik soldiers. Only trains that carry provisions are permitted to operate. The revolutionists have instituted censorship over the telegraph lines and usurped control of

ENEMY WORN DOWN BY ALLIED ARMIES

Relentless Machine on West
Front Sapping Strength of
Germans.

SOLDIERS ARE OPTIMISTIC

See Ultimate Success Through Growing
Superiority in Air, in Number
of Guns and Supplies of
Shells.

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.
(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper
Syndicate.)

General Headquarters, British Armies in France.—It probably never occurred to a beholder, watching the great steam dredges of Colonel Goethals scooping out the Panama canal, to wonder whether the job would ever be finished. How long it would take to dig the canal no man knew, but that it would be dug, nobody doubted. That is the way I feel whenever I see the British military machine at work.

Through the courtesy of the British staff I have inspected the battle front along the whole line where active fighting has been in progress this year. The unsatisfactory military situation in Russia, which has helped the German defensive upon this front, has been responsible for pessimism in London. Out here, the men who are doing the fighting are optimistic. It has not always been so; I left an optimistic London in the spring of 1916 and found the front, not pessimistic but grimly aware of the long and uphill road ahead. It was the same in the midst of the battle of the Somme, but in the winter, when fighting had died down, I found the front more "bucked up" than ever before. And now, the front is confident that the Germans have shot their bolt.

London guesses, but the front knows. That is why these alternations of feeling are not only interesting, but important. But the back keeps murmuring, our losses are heavy. No doubt the German losses are heavy, too, but we are not gaining much ground. We read of bitter fighting lasting for weeks in the ruins of some insignificant village.

Soldiers Think Differently.

Not even three years of war have taught the people who say these things to think as the soldiers think. The soldier brushes aside all such talk as irrelevant. His job, he knows, is to beat the German army. When that has been done the war will be over. Movement as measured on a map does not interest him at all except as it helps to kill Germans. He complains bitterly, when he has time to consider public opinion, that civilians cannot think of fighting except in terms of geography, of advance and retreat, until the final "break through" comes, if it does come, are relatively unimportant.

In attempting to sum up the situation on the western front as the soldiers see it, a reporter is at once faced with the factors that have misled opinion everywhere. Civilians have maps. Progress upon a map can be visualized by anyone. All infantry fighting results from an attempt by soldiers of one side to reach a point on the map held by the enemy. The success or failure of these attempts is at once announced in the bulletins.

It is movement, and movement alone, by which the public judges fighting, because it is not allowed to know anything else. Each side keeps its own losses secret, and can only guess at those of the enemy. Neither side tells the world how many shells it fired in an action, how many of its guns were worn out. Yet these things are often, indeed usually, of very much more importance than the loss or capture of a village like Fresnoy or Bullecourt. It may possibly come about at a later stage of the war that the winning of a certain strip of ground will decide the fate of an army. Most soldiers do not think so, and they all agree that this is not true today.

Beat to Forget Map.

The best way to appreciate the progress of the war in France, it has been impressed on me again and again, is to forget the map. There are on the Franco-British front a certain number of British and French divisions. Opposed to them are 143 or 144 German divisions. The object of the allies is to go on fighting, under the most advantageous conditions possible, until the 144 German divisions plus all the reserves and units from other fronts that may be brought up, are so smashed that they can no longer take the punishment. Then, and then only, will come the "break through" so much talked about, but victory will not come this year; it may not be possible at all without the help of great American armies.

The great progress toward the final goal that has been made during the 1917 campaign by the French and British armies must be measured not by liberated towns, but by the losses suffered by those 144 German divisions. It is possible to give approximate figures showing what the German soldiers have had to endure this year.

When the campaign opened in March the trench lines from Switzerland to the sea were manned by about 100 German divisions, while grouped in the rear as a strategic reserve were 44 divisions which Hindenburg hoped to use in an offensive which was to regain the initiative for Germany after the March retreat had disorganized the allied plans. The pursuit was more rapid than the Germans thought possible, the British blow at the Vimy ridge came three weeks before it was expected, and the old marshal's plans went glimmering. He had to stand and fight on the defensive, abandoning his strategic scheme.

The German divisions are now only three-quarters their former strength, and consist as a rule of nine battalions instead of twelve; which means 9,000 bayonets to the division, instead of 12,000. In fact, in practice, is at full strength, but in practice not more than 7,500 bayonets to an average division.

German Divisions Shattered.

In six weeks of full-dress fighting this year, 92 German divisions were sent in against the British in the Arras battles and against the French on the Aisne and in Champagne. Of these divisions 27 were so shattered that they had to be withdrawn, and reformed again. Several came back for the third time. In six weeks, therefore, only 47 of the German divisions garrisoning the western front had not been dragged into the great "suction actions." Figures on the latest fighting are not obtainable.

During the entire battle of the Somme, which lasted four months, 90 separate German divisions were engaged, many of them sent back for the second or third time after being smashed up.

In six weeks of the more intense fighting of 1917, the Germans were compelled to use practically the same man-power to stand up against the British and French onslaughts as they poured into the whole Somme action from start to finish. No more men than absolutely necessary are sent into the infernal fire maintained by the allied artillery. By the figures I have given are to be calculated the results of the first phase of this year's fighting, not by progress measured on a map. Every division sent into these battles suffers heavily under the constant shelling to which it is subjected from the time it enters the zone of long range fire miles behind the trench lines until what is left of it reaches safety again.

But does not this process of attrition work both ways? Are not British and French divisions drawn in the same way under the shells of concentrated German batteries? How can we talk about success and ultimate victory if both sides are bleeding to death in this fashion?

Balance Heavily Against Germans.

In the answers to these questions lies the real cause of the optimism at the front. Heavy as are the allied losses, the attrition process is not operating to the same extent on both sides. There are several factors at work this year that are weighing down the balance heavily against the Germans.

First comes the allied superiority in the air. This is indisputable, and manifest to the most casual observer. On clear days, I have seen dozens of British airplanes buzzing over the German lines; to catch sight of an enemy plane on our side is now an event, and an exciting event, because the venture some intruder is sure to be fighting an angry swarm of British or French warships. Sometimes the Germans send squadrons of high-speed scouts scuttling along three miles in the air, but at these great altitudes observation even with German lenses is not of the best. The only German squadron I saw myself during several days of perfect observing weather was engaged, at an enormous height, in a struggle with five or six British planes. There are hundreds of good German airplanes, with first class pilots, but so relentless is the allied aerial offensive that they are compelled to remain behind their own lines on an almost continuous defensive, and it is over German territory under the protecting fire of German arches that 19 fights out of 20 now take place.

Must "Shoot Off the Map."

The results of this situation would be manifest in the casualty lists even if the guns and shells on each side were equal. The Germans are compelled to "shoot off the map" where they have no direct observation over the enemy lines from some higher ground; that is their gunners must fire at roads whose ranges can be calculated or at places where they merely guess allied guns are placed, in the absence of air photography to show them what to shoot at, or of "spotting" planes which show the enemy positions to wireless the results of their marksmanship. By taking the Vimy ridge and the commanding height at Monchy, the British early in the Arras fighting deprived the Germans of direct observation over their communications, and were able to watch miles of the German lines; an instance of the real value of winning ground, not as an end in itself, but merely as one of a number of factors which help to give advantage in observation. A modern general, asked whether he would prefer to carry a hill before him or to retain his airplane superiority, would almost invariably choose the latter.

Far more enviable is the lot of the British and French gunners. They, too, can shoot "off the map" as well as the enemy, but they are constantly supplied with airplane photographs showing the most minute defensive works behind the German lines, they are informed, by airplanes which see the flashes of enemy guns, approximately where to shoot to knock out batteries, and they are able to correct, their ranges after each salvo, on a clear day, in the light of reports received from airmen who have seen the shells explode.

Artillery Hopelessly Inferior.

Not only are the German gunners blundered by reason of allied air supremacy, but the enemy is now hopelessly inferior both in the number of cannon he can bring into action and the supply of shells he can deliver to them. The situation in 1915, when the allied soldiers had to endure constant shelling to which their own guns could not reply, has now been reversed. British soldiers are genuinely sorry for the German infantry today, for they remember what they went through two years ago, and they know how it feels. Early in 1916 the cannon and shells began piling up on the right side of the lines, and British staff officers think that approximately in August of that year in the middle of the Somme battles, an equilibrium was reached and the allies and the Germans were about equal in fire power. Since that time the allies, thanks to no small degree to the efforts of America, have been drawing steadily ahead. There is now no comparison; were it possible to give figures which I have seen, they would astonish the most optimistic.

In the infantry fighting the Germans have also been placed under a terrible disadvantage, quite apart from the shelling they have to endure. Thanks to the possession of the strategic initiative—a formidable term

that simply means the allies are forcing the fighting and compelling the Germans to devote all their energies to defense—the allies are able to attack when and where they please. This means that they can prepare as carefully and as long as they like for an attack, and, with good luck, keep the Germans guessing until it is actually launched as to the point of impact.

Counter-Attacks Costly.

If advantages are won by the attack that the Germans cannot afford to lose, they are compelled to counter-attack to regain the lost positions. Counter-attacks under these circumstances are invariably extremely costly. They have to be hurriedly improvised, out of whatever troops are at hand, and sent forward quickly without proper planning or co-ordination, before the assaults have had time to dig themselves in or reorganize the wrecked German positions. They immediately come under the massed fire of cannon secretly concentrated over a long period for the very purpose of supporting the offensive and checking attempted reactions. The counter-attacking troops cannot be supported by anything like a similar weight of guns, if the original attack came as a surprise, because it takes time to mass guns, and counter-attacks must be launched at once if they are to succeed.

These considerations explain most of the fighting of the past few months. The British use their possession of the initiative to launch an attack on a narrow front. They capture a position. The Germans are forced, by the need for safeguarding their line and preventing other positions from being enfiladed, to counter-attack. They advance in dense masses and are slaughtered by the waiting guns. Sometimes the counter-attacks succeed, and then people at home are depressed. They read in a bulletin, "Our troops attacked at dawn and occupied the eastern slopes of Black Hill. Four determined counter-attacks by elements of three German divisions were repulsed by our fire, but towards evening a fifth attack compelled us to relinquish the ground we had gained." They shake their heads over their morning paper. And it is quite possible that British generals at the same time are chuckling over their reports, for the bulletin may mean that at a cost of a thousand men the British have shot down five thousand Germans. The aim of the war at present is not to take hills or towns, but kill Germans.

United States Killed Last Chance.

"The whole situation is as simple as a problem in addition and subtraction," a distinguished soldier said to me. "The enemy knows his own losses and his own reserves and his own munition power exactly, and he can make a reasonably good guess as to ours. We know our own exactly, and we can make a fairly accurate estimate of his. If we got together with the Boche, and we both told the truth, we should probably agree that there was once a chance that the German armies could tire us all out and get a draw. A small chance, perhaps, but still a chance. But we should agree that that chance went overboard when the United States passed a conscription bill and decided to send an army over here. From a military point of view, the Boche is doomed, and he most certainly knows it.

"The Boche is not a fool. He is not going on killing his men and ruining his country for nothing. He knows he has no chance on the battlefield, and he would surrender at once if he did not see somewhere else a glimmer of hope. Undoubtedly he believed in the submarine at one time, but he must now realize that so great is the preponderance of force gradually mounting up against him here that no number of ships he can sink will do more than postpone the evil day of reckoning. His present reason for fighting must be that he thinks we are all getting tired of the war, so he may hope to be devil our labor parties or our weaker politicians into a peace made up of pretty phrases and pious aspirations which will leave him in a position to recuperate and attack us again in ten or twenty years. I am not a politician but a soldier, but I think if the politicians and the public generally had a clear notion of the military situation, saw the thing as it is instead of regarding our front as deadlocked, they could understand the German political dodges much better than they do. The Boche is beaten, if we all hang together and you send us men. And he must be beaten, or he'll attack us again."

"Father of Baptists."

The "Father of American Baptists," John Clarke, was born in Suffolk, England, 308 years ago, October 8, 1609. He was a physician in London, but emigrated to Massachusetts and joined the party of Anne Hutchinson, with whom he went to Rhode Island. In 1644 he established the second Baptist church in America, and became its pastor. Later he went back to Massachusetts as a Baptist missionary, but was driven out for "spreading false doctrines." In 1681 he returned to England with Roger Williams, and there wrote and published a book entitled "The New England's Persecution." After 12 years of labor he secured a new charter for Rhode Island colony, which guaranteed to every person at all times his own judgment and conscience in matters of religious belief. He returned to Rhode Island in 1692 and retained his pastorate until his death in 1678.

Forced Self Into Service.

A patriotic record saved a man from having to serve a prison term from brought before the magistrate in London recently, according to a correspondent. The man was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten ounces of tea when leaving the docks. When charged he said he had been in Canada for some years and on the outbreak of war journeyed from Vancouver and tried to "join anything that was going." His age, however, prevented it, and he took a job on a transport. A vessel on which he was working was torpedoed, and he saved forty-eight lives. He produced papers in support of his story, and the magistrate, saying he would take this into consideration, bound him over.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

"Are we down-hearted?" Not so that it can be noticed in any of our habiliments. Our evening gowns join in a chorus of emphatic denial. Out of deference to the seriousness of the business in hand just now, the evening gown is often made in a dark color but it continues to be brilliant just the same. This limitation in color and the feeling for conservative styles, appears to have stimulated the minds of designers to the general benefit of all sorts of clothes. They turn loose the imagination, for instance, when only black and white are to interpret their

fortify the heart of its wearer and those who look upon her.

For the benefit of those who like silver or gold laces and brocades of satin with silver or gold, these hats for mid-winter are shown. Their popularity testifies to an immense number of admirers.

Whenever a season brings silver or gold laces, or handsome and rich brocades into favor, it is sure to bring fur also and small, brilliant flowers. They seem always to keep one another company—rich and brilliant brocades of a feather that will flock together. Now-



GOWN IN CHIFFON VELVET AND SILVER.

dreams—there is so much reserve in the color combination that they can afford to use some little eccentricities in style—and they do use them to the very best possible advantage. Brilliant colors are not left out by any means, but the majority of women prefer to use them in touches rather than masses, as in vestes of rich brocade or embroidery, or in a corsage flower or a band of brilliant ribbon, veiled with crepe. Metal laces and metallic silks and tissues compensate the designer who is instructed to use quiet colors.

The lovely model pictured is as fine as anything that the season has presented in evening gowns. It is a combination of black chiffon velvet with silver tissue and black chiffon or very thin crepe georgette. These metallic tissues are woven with light colored silks so that pale colors appear in the sheen of silver as pale blue or green or rose. In the gown pictured a slip made of silver tissue is veiled with black chiffon. The chiffon petticoat has a narrow hem at the bottom with black beads, (that look like jet but are much lighter in weight) at the head.

Chiffon velvet makes the long, full,

city is provided by new shapes and new ways of developing hats and their trimmings, and "age cannot wither or custom-stale" the charm of these rich stuffs. Hats made of them suggest the splendor that is dear to women.

In the group of hats pictured here, the turban at the left is made of black satin brocaded with gold. It is a becoming shape with two pompons of fur daintily placed at the sides. A binding of black velvet about the edge is immensely becoming as a finish about the face.

At the right a small shape with drooping brim has a round crown of black panne velvet and a brim of silver lace. About the brim edge there is a narrow broadened ribbon, in brilliant colors under the silver lace and the same ribbon appear again below the collar of seal fur at the base of the crown. Here it is placed over the lace. At the right side, a small bow of the broadened ribbon supports two ends finished with a bit of fur and silver.

The hat of gold lace at the center is called the "bustle" hat. It is entirely of gold lace and gold net, the latter puffed out to a wide band at the back. The brim is edged with fur. A favorite trimming for hats of this kind is narrow blue grosgrain ribbon threaded through the gold lace about the crown and a little cluster of small brilliant flowers—placed somewhere on the brim.

For the matron smart turban shapes



BRILLIANT HATS FOR MIDWINTER.

apron drapey at the front and back that is so loosely and artfully adjusted to the under dress. There are two flat girdles of the velvet, one at the normal waistline in the front, lifted toward the back, and one at the waistline in the back dropping below at the sides and disappearing under the front of the overdress.

This is a beautiful model that will

tracts all of the dust from the surface and crevices of the felt. The dust is drawn into a section of the base. The air created by the strong suction is filtered before it comes out of the exhaust.

Mistaken Proverb.

One of the most mistaken proverbs I have ever heard is "Practice what you preach." I would not give a fig for a man that could not preach better than he can practice.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Cleans School Erasers. With the electrically driven machine recently developed by a manufacturing concern in the east erasers are cleaned right in the schoolroom or in the corridor. No need to throw them into a basket and take them outside or into the basement. A small girl can operate the device and get the erasers thoroughly clean, says The Electrical Experimenter. Turning the switch sets a rapidly revolving brush in motion. This loosens the dust and the suction developed by the motor ex-

FARM ICE HOUSE AND MILK HOUSE

The Economy of Having Certain
Structures Serve More
Than One Purpose.

FEWER BUILDINGS, BUT GOOD

Large Number of Scattered Sheds and
Barns Spoils Appearance of Prop-
erty—Also Wastes Time
and Money.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

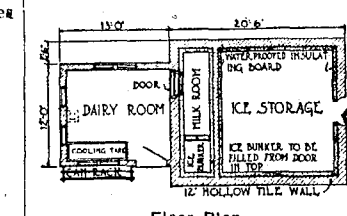
Some of the buildings on the average farm, as a matter of economy in original investment and also in labor cost of doing certain parts of the farm work, may be designed to serve a multiple purpose. Of the possible combination buildings, perhaps the most logical is the combined ice house and milk house. The appearance of the farm is very much benefited by having a smaller number of high-grade buildings of somewhat larger size. A large number of scattered outbuildings not only result in the appearance of disorganization, but this arrangement very often actually results in the waste of miles of walking between buildings, when the matter is considered on a basis of a year's time. Even though the combination building be, in reality, two separate buildings under one roof or two departments having no

connecting airways or passages, the result of the combination is the same, if the selection of the parts of the combination is carefully made.

The ice house and the milk house must, of necessity, be definitely separated by a wall well insulated against variations in temperature, yet a good proportion of the contents of the ice house will eventually be used in the milk room and the combination of these buildings results in a saving of time in filling the bunker or in obtaining ice for other purposes in the milk-house part of the building. Good dairy-men will not keep milk near the stables, even though the law in their state does not force them to observe this precaution. The milk house is then a necessity and it will ordinarily be obtained in one of three ways: In case the dairy business is large, a separate building, fitted with all of the modern equipment necessary to the conduct of a paying dairy business, will be needed. In case the amount of

connecting airways or passages, the result of the combination is the same, if the selection of the parts of the combination is carefully made.

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Floor Plan.

milk handled is not great enough to warrant the use of a separate building, the milk house must be combined with either the farmhouse or the ice house. Under certain conditions, the farmer might desire an extension to his house which would include both the ice house and the milk house. A farmhouse designed in this way is among others in a group of designs recently prepared by the United States department of agriculture. If such a scheme is not used, the combined building should, at least, be placed as near the farmhouse as possible.

There are certain conditions which must be taken into account in building the ice house. The first is that its location must be such that good drainage is possible. There is always a loss by melting and the water must be carried well away from the building and disposed of either in the soil, through a drainage system already in place or by connection with a stream. The design will account for the other conditions, which are related to the proper construction of the walls and roof of the building to secure sufficient insulation to prevent undue loss. Structural material has been found an excellent material for the construction of farm ice houses. Its ordinary use provides a series of dead air spaces which are very effective as an insulation against temperature variation. It is, of course, necessary to use care in the construction of the walls so that no leaks are present to admit warm air to the interior of the house. The inside of the house must be lined with some waterproof insulation so that moisture does not have an opportunity to work into the mortar joints and body of the tile.

No Wonder.

Mr. Snoodle—Henpecked, eh? I thought he could lick his weight in wild cats?

Mrs. Snoodle—He can, but his wife is a bear.

Born Together.

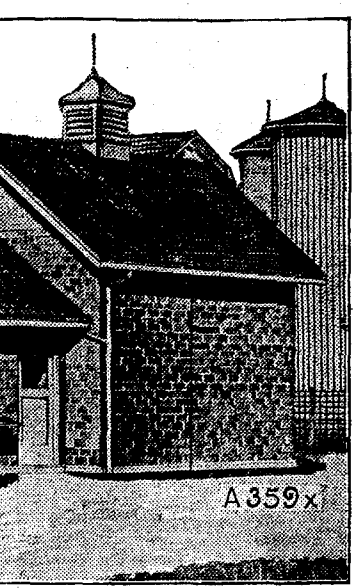
Boldness and power are such inseparable companions that they appear to be born together; and when once divided, they both decay and die at the same time.—Henry Vonn.

house there may be a partition placed near one end to form a milk room and ice bunker. Such an arrangement is more economical of ice than to build the milk room in some part of the milk house remote from the ice house. The door into the milk room should be constructed in the same manner as the continuous doors placed in the outside wall of the ice house.

The milk house size and arrangement will depend upon the method of handling the milk. If special equipment is used, provision must be made for it in the house. There is more to be considered than simply the size. For instance, the farmer who wishes a gasoline engine in his milk house, to turn the separator, churn, ice cream freezer or whatever other equipment is used requiring power, must have provision for the placing of a concrete base, at the time of pouring the foundation and floor, and an outlet must be provided in the wall or roof for the exhaust pipe of the engine. If a boiler is required, it may be necessary to provide special floor construction for it. In any event, the milk house should be provided with a chimney and a cooling tank should be conveniently placed, in the design. Unless a supply of pure water is near at hand and can be conveniently piped to the milk house, it is advisable to place a pump in the milk house. Some farmers place the equipment of their water supply system for the farm in their dairy house. The washing of cans and milking utensils requires a small tank which should be placed where there is plenty of light.

The combined ice house and dairy, shown in the accompanying perspective and floor plan is a well-designed building of very neat appearance. The walls of the building are of structural tile, built upon a concrete foundation. The ice is intended to be covered with sawdust or straw that has been put through the cutting box. Continuous doors for easy filling extend from the concrete wall almost to the peak of the building.

The dairy is big enough to handle the milk from a good-sized dairy herd when the milk is run through the sep-



A359x

arator and the skimmed milk fed to well-bred young stock as quickly as possible after being separated. One of the easiest and best ways of starting a farm dairy business is to handle the milk in this way. The cream should be sent either to the city or to the creamery. Skimmed milk when fed to pure-bred calves and pigs has a special value that brings better returns than selling the milk. There is very little fertility carried away from the farm in cream cans. Farmers who do a careful dairy business have valuable stock and get high prices for the animals fed in this way. The value of the dairy house can only be measured by taking into account all of the various features of the business such as this method of feeding suggests.

Island of Santo Domingo.

It is incorrect to apply to the entire island the name of Haiti, as that was merely the aboriginal name for the western section (the present republic). The island should properly be called either Santo Domingo, by which it has been known for the greater part of the four centuries of the two names, Haiti-Santo Domingo. Another mistake that is made frequently is to refer to this republic as Santo Domingo. While the island may be properly called Santo Domingo, the correct name of the country is the Dominican Republic. Santo Domingo is not the name of a country, but of the capital and largest city of the Dominican republic. This island is also frequently confused with the island of Dominica. The latter is a small British island in the lesser Antilles, about 350 miles southeast of Puerto Rico, between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. As this island was discovered by Columbus on Sunday he called it Dominica.

Irving's Pen Names.

Washington Irving had more pen names than any other American writer. At different times he used Geoffrey Crayon, Diedrich Knickerbocker, Jonathan Oldstyle and Salmagundi. Some other well-known names are "Artemus Ward," by Charles F. Browne (1834-1891); "Hans Breitman," by Charles G. Leland, (1824-1903); "Peter Parley," by Samuel G. Goodrich (1793-1860); "Ik Marvel," by Donald G. Mitchell (1822-1903); "Oliver Optic," by William T. Adams (1822-1897); "Mark Twain," Samuel L. Clemens (1835-1915); "Paul Cretton," by J. T. Trowbridge (1827-1916); "Sut Lovingood," by George W. Harris (1805-1860); "Cronker," by Fitzgreene Halleck (1790-1867).

No Wonder.

Mr. Snoodle—Henpecked, eh? I thought he could lick his weight in wild cats?

Mrs. Snoodle—He can, but his wife is a bear.

Born Together.

Boldness and power are such inseparable companions that they appear to be born together; and when once divided, they both decay and die at the same time.—Henry Vonn.

Have you seen the new—

UNBREAKABLE VACUUM BOTTLE?

The Ferrostat

in one and two quart sizes

They are the best ever offered the public and positively guaranteed against breakage. Ask to see them.

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 6



A Cent in Time.

The Christmas Seal haven't gone up in price. The postage stamp has, and so has almost everything else from automobiles to knitting needles; but the Christmas Seal of 1917 is still only a penny and better than any," as a certain well known Chicago daily used to advertise—before the days of the high cost of print paper!

But what that Christmas Seal penny buys has gone up enormously. It has doubled since last year. For what that penny buys is health for thousands throughout Michigan who are served by the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis association. And the need for this work has doubled since a year ago.

Just as surely as the United States government needed an extra cent in postage on all letters to meet the war needs, so surely the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis association needs more Christmas Seal pennies this year to meet the new demands that war has

created.

So the association has not raised the price of the Seal but it has decided to sell twice as many as last year. If every man, woman and child in Michigan would buy and use Christmas Seal, investing just one cent apiece, the association would have a considerable fund to work with, though not too much in view of the needs that exist. But there will be many who will not invest even one cent, and so it is up to the others who are interested in the anti-tuberculosis movement to make up for them.

The association does not expect to sell 3,000,000 Seals—one per capita. But it is setting the mark at nothing less than 2,000,000 which is double that of last year. But it will be a hard pull to get there. So do your Christmas seal buying early. The Christmas seal cent is the only source of revenue the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis association has.

How Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be ward off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicine for coughs, colds and croup, but is also pleasant and safe to take, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-11 F. R. Deckrow.

ROUTIER - BAUMAN WEDDING LAST EVENING.

Wedding bells chimed again at the Danish-Lutheran church, Wednesday evening, when Helen Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bauman, became the bride of Mr. Ralph Emerson Routier of Detroit. The very atmosphere of informality, which prevailed in all the appointments, being altogether delightful and making the marriage a most memorable one.

The pretty little edifice was beautifully adorned with Southern amylax. In front of the altar were four tall baskets which burst into bloom with large white chrysanthemums and pink roses. These formed an aisle and made a pretty setting for the wedding party.

While the guests were being seated, beautiful melodies were played on the harp by Miss Anna Hartwell Jones of Bay City.

At eight o'clock Mrs. Oscar W. Hanson took her place at the piano and began playing Mendelssohn's wedding march. At the same time, Rev. William H. Skentelbury of Portland, Mich., followed by the groom and best man, Mr. Clifford J. Hinkley of Detroit took their places at the altar. Then from the back of the church came the ushers, Mr. Fritz Henkel and Mr. Glen Routier, brother of the groom of Detroit, Mr. T. W. Hanson and Mr. Holger Hanson. Then followed the ribbon stretchers, Virginia Hanson, Mary Esther Schumann, Ella Hanson and Margrethe Hanson, looking like four rose buds as they took their places at each of the four baskets. Following these came Junior Hanson looking like a little prince in his black velvet suit and carrying a basket of roses in which snuggled the wedding ring. Next came the bridesmaids, Miss Grace Bauman, Miss Lucille Hanson and Miss Hilda Jackson of Flint, making a most attractive group in their blue mull frocks, smart brown lace and velvet toques and carrying shepherd's crooks tied in pink tulle and ribbon. Miss Margrethe Bauman attended her sister as maid of honor and as she followed she looked charming in shell pink crepe and satin with large picture hat of tulle and carrying a large bouquet of pink roses. Then came the bride leaning on the arm of her father. She was most lovely in her gown of white net over satin, of Lucille fashion with train and trimmed with princess lace. She wore a lace coronation, which held her tulle veil in place. She was met at the altar by the groom where the Rev. Skentelbury performed a most impressive ceremony, and these two young people entered into holy wedlock. During the ceremony, Miss Jones played very softly upon the harp.

At the reception which followed at Danebod hall, there was again a note of simplicity in the decorations—a bower of Southern amylax extending out about three feet from the side of the wall was the principal decoration, together with large baskets of pink and white chrysanthemums. In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Bauman parents of the bride, Mr. and

Mrs. James Hartwick parents of the groom and the wedding party. During the reception delicious punch was served. Later in the evening an elaborate wedding supper was served by Mrs. Mosler and a corps of helpers from Bay City.

At the reception the guests were invited to go to the social club rooms, where dancing would be enjoyed until time for the night train, Clark's orchestra furnishing the music.

Mrs. Routier was born in Grayling, where her happy and friendly manner won her hosts of friends. She graduated from the Grayling high school, also from Lasell Seminary of Auburn, Mass. Mr. Routier is a member of the firm of Wilkinson, Routier and Hinkley, attorneys of Detroit. His legal practice frequently has called him before the Supreme court of Michigan. He has visited Grayling often and by his clean, interesting nature has firmly established a strong friendship among us. Mr. and Mrs. Routier are starting out in wedded life with a bright and happy future before them, and that it may exceed their fondest hopes will be the wish of their many friends.

They left on a wedding trip to New York and from there they will travel by ocean steamer to New Orleans, and go to Gulf Port, Chattanooga, and other cities. They intend to return to Detroit about January 1st, where they will make their home.

Among the guests from out of the city were: Misses Marion and Hilda Jackson of Flint; Mr. John Jeffers, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Craie, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Wells all of Saginaw; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hartwick Mrs. C. C. Wescott, Mrs. E. E. Hartwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Michelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Mrs. Frank Michelson, Messrs. Wilkinson, Glen Routier and Clifford Hinkley all of Detroit; Mrs. Sarah Michelson of Bay City; Miss Gertrude Buettner of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Douglas of Lovell; Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Raab, Johannesburg; Thomas Woodfield of Jackson, and Rev. William H. Skentelbury of Portland, Mich.

Frederic News.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Breuan, have returned to their home in Detroit. After spending two weeks here visiting her parents and other relatives.

Mrs. Ed Nichols of Bay City spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson.

Geo. Brown of Flint is visiting his mother and sisters of this place. The social given by the Union aid last Thursday evening was a success. Thanks to all who assisted.

A wise suggestion for all: Memorize first and second stanza of the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin are the proud parents of a baby boy. The mother and child are doing nicely.

Wallace Bros. of Detroit, spent Thanksgiving with their mother and sister, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. E. Quick.

Rowe and family have returned to their home in Sandusky.

Who had the shower bath last Sunday eve while at the club house? Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Callahan or Mrs. Tobin?

Catholic ladies aid met at the home of Mrs. L. Delair last Thursday. After the business meeting the ladies enjoyed a fine dinner. All report a fine time.

Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Abraham spent Friday in Grayling calling on friends.

Frederic School Notes.

Preparations are being made by the teachers and pupils for the Christmas exercises, which will be held at the Opera house Thursday evening, Dec. 20th. We expect to have an interesting program, and all are invited.

Pupils of the school helped in the K of C program at the hall Tuesday evening.

The special reports in the commercial Geography class are proving very interesting.

Miss Cameron who teaches at Elkton, visited school Friday.

The Christmas vacation begins December 22th.

Algebra three class is getting along very nicely in surds, and will complete them in the near future.

The school children are selling Red Cross Xmas seals. 2500 seals were distributed to agents on Monday. Over one half proceeds returned Tuesday morning.

The Latin one class are working in passive voice, while the German two class this week, started William Tell.

The high school are sorry to have lost another one of its pupils, Miss Edna Wythe, of the ninth grade.

Primary room has started to drill for Christmas exercises.

Thanksgiving decorations are being replaced by booklets and pictures for the Yuletide season.

Annabelle Hunter is champion speller in the 2nd grade. She has already been awarded the prize in two contests and looks as if it will fall to her again this month.

Constance Gardener has been absent from school a few days on account of illness.

Radia mats are being made by the 4th grades.

Francis McDermald visited school last Friday.

Special Holiday offer—Plate and 100 engraved cards for \$1.50. This is the price you paid five years ago, before the enormous raise in prices of all commodities. This offer will close December 15. Don't wait but order at once and assure yourself against disappointment of late delivery. Avalanche office.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Established 1878

Yuletide Presents

This is the year that you want to make every cent count in purchasing Christmas gifts. Sensible and practical gifts reflect credit upon the giver and will be appreciated by the receiver. This store has everything from a pocket handkerchief to a ladies' complete outfit of wearing apparel or household necessities; and our grocery department is complete from a pound of crackers to a car-load of flour. Same with men's wearing apparel.



EASY TO MAKE SELECTIONS HERE

Our big display of useful articles makes buying easy here. You will find everything you may expect to find in the best managed dry goods stores, in good, reliable quantities.

For the Ladies and Gentlemen Stephenson Underwear

American Lady Shoes



Same is true with the ladies. They like good qualities in shoes, dress goods, gloves, etc., and we have just that which is sure to appeal to her.

Soo Line of Wool Goods



GROCERIES FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER ARE READY FOR YOU

We are ready to do our part to help add a little cheer to your holiday dinners. Come right along and get your groceries. We have stocked up for the occasion and have some Christmas delicacies that will please you.

Salling, Hanson Co.

The Pioneer Store

ALL FORMER EXEMPTIONS CANCELED BY NEW SELECTIVE DRAFT RULES.

Under the new regulations every person registered for selective draft is restored to his original status, section 4 stating that all exemptions and discharges made prior to December 15 are revoked.

The office of the Provost Marshal General declares it is imperative that every registrant know his "order number." Every person who registered June 5 is charged with a knowledge of the selective service law and additional regulations, and failure to perform any duty so prescribed is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and an immediate introduction into military service.

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The new draft regulations as prescribed by the President became effective on December first. The old ones are all superseded and the new ones apply to all who registered last June and who have not already been sent to training camps or enlisted in some branch of the military or naval service.

A list of questions, called the Questionnaire, will be mailed to each registrant and these must be answered and returned to the Local Board within seven days after the date it bears. Five per cent of the number in each county will be sent out each day beginning December 15th. They will be sent in the order in which those registered were drawn for service. If a man who is registered does not get one when he should, he must at once notify the Local Board and procure one as otherwise it will be considered that he received it and if he fails to return it with the questions answered within the seven days, he will be placed in Class One and liable to be at once called for service. The fact that a registrant has been rejected or exempted is no reason for not answering these questions.

A Legal Advisory Board consisting of all the lawyers and several competent laymen will be organized in each county to assist young men in filling out the answers and advise them as to claims for being placed in particular classes. There will be five classes into which all registrants will be assigned by the Local Boards, and registrants will be hereafter called for service in the order in which their names appear in such classes. All those in class one will be called before those in class two, etc. Registrants must go to the Legal Advisory Board for advice. Fuller particulars as to the meetings of such advisory boards will be published in this paper next week.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

WOOD FOR SALE—Dry Jack-Pine. Phone 1 long, 1 short, and 1 long. Ralph J. Juma, Beaver Creek, P. O. Grayling.

FOR RENT—A desirable furnished room. Furnace heat. All modern conveniences. Reasonable. Mrs. H. L. Fitch. Phone 1242. 10-6-2

LOST—Between the Garden farm in Kalkaska county and Grayling, on the road via the graveyard cemetery in Beaver Creek main road, a Brown Leather Hand Bag one handle nearly off. Fell out of auto. Finder notify Frank Dreese, Grayling, and receive reward.

FOR RENT—One warm room comfortable for rent. Inquire of Geo. Bennett. Phone 843.

STRAYED—A black yearling bull with straight horns with a notch on the left ear. Please notify Louis Dellaire, Frederic, Mich. 11-29-3

FOR RENT—One large room with bedroom adjoining, for rent unfurnished. Suitable for light house-keeping. Inquire of Mrs. George Isenbauer. Phone 471. 11-29-3

FOR SALE—35 Remington automatic rifle. Will sell cheap or trade for Savage 22 high power. Newell Underhill, Lovell, Mich.

LOST—Auto tire attached to rim. One 4x32 inch Goodyear. Finder will be rewarded by notifying Dr. C. A. Canfield, Grayling.

FOR SALE—A piece of land on T-Town road adjoining M. C. R. R. tracks approx 28 acres. I will sell this at a real bargain to close out my interests in this vicinity. Address J. W. Overton, R. F. D. No. 1 Flint Mich.

NICE CLEAN cotton wiping rags wanted. at the Avalanche office. Will pay 5 cents per pound.

PROBATE NOTICE, STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of James Smith, deceased.

Haunah J. Smith having filed in said Court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to John J. Niederer or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 30th day of November, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public

notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 11-15-3

Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Description of land situated in Crawford county, state of Michigan. The East half of the Northwest quarter of Sec 34, Town 26N, Range 1W. Amount paid \$7.95 tax for year 1913.

Amount necessary to redeem, \$20.90 to which must be added the fees of the sheriff. Yours respectfully, Henry A. Bauman.

Place of business: Grayling, Mich. Dated October 29, A. D. 1917. To Samuel H. Crowl, James Davidson, Margaret Davidson and Ebenezer J. Wright, Grantees under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

John P. Phillips mortgagee, named in all undischarged recorded mortgages on said land.

Proof of failure of service, State of Michigan ss. County of Crawford

I do hereby certify and return, that after making careful inquiry and search I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of Samuel H. Crowl, James Davidson, Margaret Davidson and Ebenezer J. Wright and John P. Phillips, or either or any of them.

Dated December 3rd, 1917. W. H. Cony, 12-6-5 Sheriff of said county.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following: "I have never found anything so good for stomach trouble and constipation as Chamberlain's Tablets. I have used them off and on now for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels, but stimulate the liver and keep one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y.

APPROPRIATE PRESENTS

GROCERIES

What would be more appropriate than a nice substantial order of Groceries for a Christmas gift. We will pack your order in a nice Xmas box and deliver to the address you give.

Our stock is complete, giving you the best selection in the city; also our prices are in keeping with the quality.

Your order, no matter how small or how large, will receive the same careful attention that this store is famous for.

SPECIAL SALES SATURDAY

The Simpson Co.

The Sanitary Store

Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records



The Common-sense Way to Buy a Phonograph

First, drop into our store and learn to play the Columbia Grafonola. Hear it play the kind of music you like best. Select the style and price of instrument that suits you best.

Since the phonograph is to be in your house and your eyes will see it for many years and your ears will hear the songs and music it plays, doesn't plain common sense tell you that the way to buy a phonograph is to have a Columbia Grafonola sent home for a complete trial, you to decide then whether or not you want to keep it? Suitable arrangements made for payments.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons



Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 6

James W. Sorenson is in Waco, Texas on business.

Your Xmas shopping will be easy if you shop at Hathaway's.

Tracy Nelson visited his home at Mancelona Thanksgiving.

Messrs Frank Tetu and Ben Landsberg attended a dancing party at West Branch Thanksgiving night.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church, will meet with Mrs. F. H. Milks, Friday afternoon Dec. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Russell returned Monday morning after spending Thanksgiving with the former's parents in Newberry.

Mrs. John LaMotte and little son left Saturday night for Detroit, where Mr. LaMotte has secured employment and where the family will reside.

Ed Noland of Lansing spent several days among old Grayling friends last week. He is employed in the office of the Auditor general of the State.

Word has been received from Major Edward E. Hartwick, in command of the first and second battalions of the 20th American Engineers, of his safe arrival in France.

Mrs. Roeder left yesterday for a ten days visit in Ann Arbor with her son Will Roeder, who is in military training at that place. While there she will be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smart.

A letter from Capt. Wm. M. Case, care-taker of the State military reservation at Portage lake, says that he and his wife and little daughter have arrived in Waco, Texas, and expect to remain there some time.

Supt. Zallman of the Fish hatchery, says that about 200,000 eggs have been taken from the trout at the hatchery and are now under course of hatching. He ideas these eggs there has been purchased two and a half million of the finest trout eggs obtainable. One million of these are from the state of Maine.

The Boy Scouts of Grayling are busy selling Christmas seals, the one who sells the most will receive a prize. The Patrol selling the greater number of seals will be treated by the other patrol, so boys get busy. Let everybody help the boys—everybody buy a few stamps, the money will be used for a good cause. Help it along.

Some of the boys at Camp Cluster that left in the last contingent from Crawford county, have written us expressing their thanks and appreciation for the comfort bags given them by the Red Cross, and the "housewives" (Sewing kits) given by the ladies of the W. R. C. And the lunch boxes put up for them by some of the Grayling ladies also were duly appreciated.

Robert Gillett was in Saginaw on business Monday and Tuesday.

A. J. Joseph of the Mercantile Co., was in Wolverine on business Tuesday.

Otto Peterson attended a dancing party in Gaylord Wednesday night of last week.

Miss Lucille McPhee spent the Thanksgiving vacation with her cousins in West Branch.

Misses Doris and Carrie LaGrow attended a dancing party in West Branch Thanksgiving night.

The hospital aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Henry Bauman Thursday afternoon Dec. 13.

No need to be without your glasses so long when you break them. Hathaway can duplicate them promptly.

Miss Clara Nelson of Johannesburg visited over Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodfield spent Thanksgiving with their daughter Mrs. William Findlay in Bay City.

Don't forget the Charity ball for the benefit of Mercy hospital at the Temple theatre next Wednesday night, Dec. 12.

Miss Florentina Weiler returned yesterday to her home in West Branch after a couple of days' visit at the Alex. Lagrow home.

The first party of the season for the Grayling Social club was given last week Friday evening. About fifty were present. There was a dinner at six o'clock which was followed by cards. Mrs. F. H. Milks and Charles Tromble won the prizes. Dancing began at 9 o'clock. Last year the club parties were held every other week, however this year, owing to the general depression among the people because of war, and also to conserve food supplies, the parties are to be held only upon holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Olson left Saturday for the west to make their home at least for the winter. They are now in Detroit visiting their daughter Mrs. Earl F. Woodburg and husband, for a short time. From Detroit they will go directly to Colorado for a short stay, and then to Oregon to visit another daughter Mrs. Stephen Noyen-son. They expect to end up in California where they will stay for the remainder of the winter. They may return here in the spring, they have not decided. Their friends wish them a pleasant trip.

The U. S. Navy needs 7,000 men, and is asking for enlistments. Those of military age who have not been called for examination, may now enlist without any delay, before December 15. After that if your draft number is such that you will be called for the National army soon, you will not be able to join the navy. To enlist in the navy you must be an American citizen between the ages of 18 and 35 years. The nearest recruiting station is at the Post office in Saginaw. At least there should be four enlistments from Crawford county.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred George of Bay City are here for the winter.

Mrs. Fred Mutton of Bay City is visiting her friends here for several days.

Supt. Philip G. Zallman visited the trout fish hatchery at Paris first of the week.

Miss Alta Piehl of Bay City was a guest of Miss Verna Biggs over Thanksgiving.

Miss Lillian Bates left last Monday for Rochester, Mich., to accept a position as teacher in the first grade.

A nine pound baby daughter, Virginia Ella, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cody last Monday.

Miss Vera Cameron, who is teaching in the schools at Elkton, Mich., spent the Thanksgiving vacation at her home in Frederic, and also with friends in this city.

Corrine Sparkes, who has been assisting in the Salling Hanson Co. offices at last Monday for Big Rapids to enter Lewis Institute to take a course in shorthand.

There will be a charity ball for the benefit of Grayling Mercy hospital Wednesday evening Dec. 12, at the Temple theatre. Price 75 cents. Yourself and friends are cordially invited.

Grayling high school basketball team defeated Standish high school team in that city last week Friday night 26 to 13. Standish only got one field basket, all the other points being made on free throws. This season's team is lined up as follows: Left forward, Gordon Chamberlain; right forward, Carlton Neilstrup; center, Grant Thompson; Capt., left guard, L. Pa-pendick; right guard, Roy Case; sub, Waldemar Roeder. This team will meet Standish again this week Friday night at the school gymnasium. There will be a preliminary game between Grayling H. S. girls' team and Standish H. S. girls' team. Game starts at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

State Food administrator has appointed the following committee to represent that department in Crawford county: E. S. Houghton, chairman; T. D. Peterson and Harry Hill, all of Grayling. Just what will be the duties of this committee has not been stated, however, Mr. Houghton says that any complaints from the people of the county may be filed with any one of the above gentlemen. We all feel the shortage of coal but believe the local dealers are doing all they can in supplying the demand, and no unreasonable requests should be made upon the local committee, just as long as there is no suffering from the want of fuel. The wood dealers have been more than ever trying to supply that commodity and are aiming to see that every family is being cared for. Families using hard coal base burners that can burn hard coal only are the hardest hit, and in some cases they have had to purchase new wood burners due to lack of hard coal. The immense quantities of coal being used on transports and battleships is no doubt responsible for the shortage of coal for domestic use. War sacrifices must be uncompromisingly met, and every loyal American family is going to do so bravely.

WAR BREAD AFTER DEC. 10.

Regulation Goes Into Effect at That Time.

The bakers of this district will comply readily with the new regulation and "government license," says L. N. Groholt, the appointed representative of the War emergency organization of the baking industry.

Mr. Groholt pointed out what the new regulation announced by Food administrator Hoover will entail on bakers' adjustments in the baker's business, and he was particularly desirous that the public should understand this fact, and appreciate the difficulties and sacrifices involved.

The reduction and limitation of extra ingredients (sugar, milk and shortening), will make it necessary to study new processes in mixing, fermentation, molding and baking in order to produce satisfactory results; and the food administration has not told us how to do this, at least not yet. It is all up to the baker, and some bakers are likely to feel that they are being asked "to make bricks without straw." But it can be done, and I've no doubt will be by the great majority of our craft—I mean good bread will be baked which will be less rich, but perhaps even better bread on that account.

So if the housewife and her family discover a difference in the appearance and flavor of baker's bread after December 10, when the new regulation goes into effect, they must adjust their palates to the new flavor and think of Uncle Sam and Liberty.

You will notice that the regulations just announced contain nothing about mixing other cereal or vegetable products with the wheat flour, but this is coming, you may be sure. If the food administration will refuse to permit mixing at the mill except under internal revenue regulations as at present, we ought to be satisfied to use whatever wholesome substitute they recommend in the interest of wheat conservation.

This much is certain, that with any given batch of ingredients, the trained baker of the community is in a better position to turn out a satisfactory loaf than is the housewife. Moreover, the housewife should recognize that the principal reason for all this regulation is to bring about a saving in the total amount of wheat used. The loss of a few ounces of flour in every household where bread is baked, multiplied by the millions of homes in the country, produces a

waste which is almost entirely eliminated by the commercial baking of bread. The smaller the batch, the larger the percentage of waste in baking.

Bakers accept the new regulations in the spirit in which they are laid down, that is, of service to the country. The government prescribed bread will be wholesome and nutritious. It is not exactly the type of bread to which you have been accustomed, but neither are the conditions under which we are living, the same as in normal times. The bakers are hoping for the cordial co-operation of the housewife in the conduct of their business under the new arrangement.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 24, 1917.

To the People of Michigan:
The burden of carrying to a successful conclusion, the great task of selecting and mobilizing Michigan's quota for the first contingent of the National Army has heretofore rested upon the shoulders of a comparatively few citizens of the State. Members of the Local and District Boards have given freely their time and work, in many cases entailing great personal sacrifice. We are now called upon to make a complete inventory and classification of all registrants who have not already been selected for service. The work is to be completed within a period of sixty days. To accomplish this successfully requires the whole-hearted support and cooperation of every American.

I, therefore, as Governor of Michigan, do hereby appeal to all citizens of Michigan to answer the call of the President of the United States, and to assist Local and District Boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer, and by appearing before the boards to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants. I especially urge school teachers and others of clerical ability to at once report to local boards to assist in the work of preparing questionnaires.

Men of the legal profession should offer themselves as associate members of the Legal Advisory Boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the questions which all men subject to draft are required to submit.

Doctors should identify themselves with the Medical Advisory Boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the state for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants.

It should be the pride of the citizens of Michigan that the execution of the Selective Service Act in Michigan be carried on with the least possible administrative expense. Every dollar saved at home is one more dollar for the firing line.

I trust that this appeal will meet with an enthusiastic response on the part of the citizens of Michigan, and that all will avail themselves of the privilege of participating in the ac-

complishment of this great patriotic undertaking.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER,
Governor.

NOTICE TO MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

After you have once been called for physical examination by your draft board, you cannot enlist in the NAVY.

After December 15 it will be even more difficult to get into the Sea service. After that date if your draft number is such that you will be called for the National Army in the near future, you will not be able to join the NAVY. After December 15 it will be necessary for you to get a letter from your local Board showing that there is no chance of your being soon called by the Draft Board.

For this reason it would be advisable for you to enlist in the Navy at once if it is your ambition to help man the guns of our great war fleets. The following facts are given for your information and guidance:

To enlist in the NAVY you must be an American citizen between the ages of 18 to 35.

You must be in good physical condition and free of disease. Men with weak eyes, poor hearing, flat feet or who have defects requiring an operation will not be accepted.

It is absolutely necessary that you have proof of your citizenship when you present yourself for enlistment. For this purpose you may get one of the following:

(a) A birth certificate from proper state, city or church authorities, or
(b) An affidavit as to your age and place of birth by some reputable person, or

(c) An age certificate filled out by one of your parents or legal guardian. The parent's signature must be witnessed by a public official, pastor of a church, notary public, school superintendent, or a recruiting officer.

(d) If you were born in a foreign country you must present your final papers of naturalization.

MEN OF DRAFT AGE must also furnish a letter from their local Draft Board showing that they have not been called by the Draft Board for physical examination.

To join the Navy you may apply at any of the following Recruiting Stations:

161 Griswold, St., Detroit, Mich.
P. O. Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.
139 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
P. O. Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dryden Bldg., Flint, Mich.

The Navy is the highest paid branch of the Military Service. It is the place for quick action, real adventure, rapid promotion and interesting travel.

The Youth's Companion Calendar For 1918.

The Youth's Companion Practical Home Calendar combines the beautiful with the useful. It is especially sought for by busy people, because it gives at one glance not only the days of the current month, but those of the month preceding and the month following, all on the one leaf. At the same time the calendar is decorative in design and suitable for a place in the best room in the house. It is given to all readers of The Youth's Companion who have paid their subscriptions for 1918.

THE AIM OF THE RED CROSS

1. To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.
2. To shorten the war—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.
3. To lay the foundations for an enduring peace—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our Allies, carrying to them an expression of the finest side of the American character.

Your Red Cross dollar makes you a member and helps to save the life of, perhaps, YOUR soldier at the front.

A RED CROSS CHRISTMAS

The Keynote Of The Big Membership Campaign In Michigan

The greatest advantage will come to the Red Cross and to the country by linking together the spirit of the Red Cross and the spirit of Christmas. In order to attain this purpose, the membership campaign was set for the week prior to Christmas and a plan adopted as a basis for developing a concrete evidence at Christmas time of the significance of the Red Cross in the spirit and festivities of the CHRISTMAS SEASON.

CHRISTMAS GREETING

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

RECEIVED AT COR. CONGRESS & SHELLEY STS., DETROIT, MICH. ALWAYS OPEN.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 3, 1917.

"I am in heartiest sympathy with the Red Cross Christmas campaign for 750,000 members in Michigan. This war is coming home to every man, woman and child in the United States, and the only way to meet it is for every one to back the Red Cross which is caring for the boys who go forth to fight for us. It is a privilege, as it is a duty, for us who cannot go into the trenches to help save the lives and care for the families of those who do go. Michigan will furnish her share of Red Cross members just as she is giving her share of fighting men and of money.

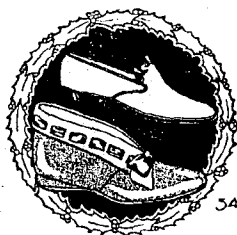
"Let us make this a Red Cross Christmas"

ALBERT E. SLEEPER,
Governor.

Avalanche Want Ads Bring
Quick Results



Warm Slippers



for Men, Ladies and Children in all colors

Prices 65c to \$1.50

Famous Quality SHOE

Just received a new line of

Ladies' Party Slippers

in black kid, patent and satin, also a full line of Shoes in black, tan and gray, in new military heel to sell from

\$5.00 to \$8.00

Xmas Presents



Neckties 25c to \$1.25
Arm Bands, Garters, Fancy Box, assorted, also Hole-proof Hosiery in silk in all colors for men, women, children.

Men's Collegian Clothing

In new conservative models, French and Pinch Backs.

To sell from \$12.00 to \$20.00

Hats and Caps.

Just received a new Xmas line of Regal Hats and Caps, in French and conservative styles.

Men's Shirts

The Famous Lion Brand. New patterns just arrived and placed on sale.

Prices \$1.25 to \$5.

W. L. Douglas Shoes

For men, women and boys, in black, tan and KoKo brown.

All New Fall Styles

Traveling Bags and Suit Cases

In leather and fibre, to sell at \$1.35 to \$10.00

Trunks in all sizes, \$3.50 to \$8.50

Also a full line of Steamer Trunks

MACKINAW FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN AT

\$5.00 to \$10.00

Max Landsberg

Phone No. 1124
In the New Hotel Block

For the Prudent Xmas Shopper

Articles that have a lasting value and extend the joys of Xmas day for the many days that follow. We will help you make every nickle count.

Fountain Pens

The celebrated Schaffer and other well known makes. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Cameras and Photo Supplies

A camera is a necessary article in every home. It is a history recorder that is reliable and accurate. Buy at least one camera for the home this Xmas.

Books and Magazines

The latest fiction and current publications. Books always make good presents. Read "Over the Top" by Empey. The most popular book of the year.

Stationery

We never had so fine a line of stationery in our store. It is handsome and you will want some. Come soon.

Candy



Christmas is not complete without candy. We offer almost every desirable quality.

Thermos Bottles

All sizes and prices, ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

White Ivory Articles

These are handsome and most useful articles. Mirrors, Trays, Combs, Brushes, Buffers, Manicures, Picture Frames and Novelties.

Plain and Safety Razors

All the leading makes and designs. Prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Soda Fountain

Our Soda Fountain dispenses many delicious dishes. Try our ice cream.

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS

This season, more than ever before, people are going to buy more practical gifts, something that will be of use and service. We anticipate the largest holiday business we have ever had, and you will find our store ready to show you the most complete line of holiday goods we have ever shown, and we urge you to Shop Early

Handkerchiefs

The biggest assortment of handkerchiefs in town. Some in pretty boxes—fine linen or Swiss—a very extensive showing.

5c to 50c

Slippers

"Comfy" Felt Slippers for men, for women and for children. Several styles and colors. Make a very appropriate gift.

Ties

The new ties are in and we are very proud of the selection we can show you. The patterns and colorings are beautiful.

25c to \$1.50

Ladies' and Children's Departments

Come in and see the Sweaters and Knit Goods for infants

New Collars Bath Robes Hosiery
Beautiful New Waists Gloves of all kinds
Boudoir Caps Fancy Aprons and many
other articles that would make a useful
and appreciated gift.

Men's and Boys' Departments

Our men's and boys' departments are displaying an unusual line of holiday goods

New Fall Caps Sweaters Hosiery
Traveling Bags Overcoats Underwear
Night Gowns Pajamas Shoes and Rubbers
A Wonderful Variety of Dress Shirts
Garters and Suspenders in Fancy Boxes

Make this store your shopping headquarters. It will pay you.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE COMPANY

"THE QUALITY STORE"

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 6

Get your tires and tubes at Burke's garage.

Seth Chappel is suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McCullough spent Thanksgiving with their son Will and family in Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Brennan is visiting her brother Edmund Shanahan at Camp Custer, Battle Creek.

Miss Maude Frary left Wednesday night for Detroit and other places near there for a unlimited visit.

Anson Ward, an old and highly respected resident of Otsego county passed away very suddenly Friday morning of last week at his farm home near Waters.

Andrew Balhoff left Monday night for Asheville, North Carolina, to remain for the winter on account of ill health. Miss Hetty Balhoff of Bay City has been visiting at her home here for several days before the departure of her father.

A fire that destroyed the home of William Henderson in Geels township four miles northwest of Roscommon, Tuesday morning, his little son aged four years, was burned to a cinder, while Mrs. Henderson aged 23 years was so badly burned, that she died the same day at Mercy hospital in this city, where she was brot on the afternoon train. Mr. Henderson is at the hospital suffering from severe burns but will recover.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-11 F. R. Deckrow.

Enlist in the navy. It is the highest paid branch of the military service. Inquire at the Avalanche office for particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Morfit and children returned home Sunday after three weeks spent in visiting their old home in Baltimore, Md. and other eastern cities.

Returns have been received from the Civil Service examinations for Postal clerk, and Miss Doris Lagrow received the highest marks, as the result.

Arthur Karpus of this city has been selected on the first-all-star basketball team at the U. of M., according to reports published in the Detroit News. Of course, we expected that. Karpus is playing left forward.

William Smith, employed at the big mill, yesterday had dizzy spell and wandered away. There was apprehension that he had fallen into the river. Search was made of the river with lights and drags. This morning he was found in the mill yard suffering from cold and exposure.

Mrs. Wilson, the young wife of Glenn H. Wilson, Junior editor of the Otsego County Advance, passed away at their home in Gaylord Saturday morning of last week, after a brief illness. A little daughter born a couple of days before, also passed away shortly after its birth. Before her marriage Mrs. Wilson was Lena Bell Mead who taught in the schools of Gaylord for three years, and was coach to the High school basketball team. She was well known and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

E. S. Atherton, most excellent High Priest, of Durand, and Geo. W. Leedle R. E. Grand king of Marshall, of the Royal Arch Masons of Michigan, arrived in Grayling yesterday and this morning announced that they have removed the charter of Grayling Chapter, because of a lack of interest and on the part of the members, and for having held no meetings since 1913 and failing to make annual reports to the grand chapter for several years past. Mr. Atherton seemed to be trying to make it possible for the Grayling members to keep their chapter open and more than half-way met the proposition with liberal terms. He was considerably put out, however because, he says, he arranged for a meeting here last August and when he arrived no meeting had been called and he had to return home to the apparent unconcern of the members. Also a meeting was called for last night and when he arrived, he said, out of about 77 members but few had been notified of the meeting and it was only by skimming around yesterday afternoon that a few members were called together. He feels that Grayling lodge had been anything but courteous to the grand chapter officers.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Make someone happy 365 days in year by giving them an order on Hathaway for a pair of glasses.

We are in receipt of our "annual letter" enclosing remittance for another year's subscription to the Avalanche from H. P. Bell of Meadowdale, Wash. in which he extends best wishes to the people of Crawford county from himself and his parents, all of whom were former residents here and well known to many, and are often spoken of among our older residents.

The Cosmopolitan Restaurant—That is the name of the new restaurant in town. Recently Ernest R. Richards bought out the Max Landberg restaurant and pool room in the Manistee house block, and has also acquired a lease of the Manistee house and has moved his restaurant business therein. He had the place re-decorated and painted, has moved the lunch counter into the old dining room, together with tables and chairs, and now has the best appointed restaurant in the city. He has two first class cooks, one for days and one for nights, and is prepared to give first class service to either ladies or gentlemen.

Goodfellowship Club Notes.

The Goodfellowship club met at the home of Mrs. M. A. Bates last Monday evening.

Mrs. Insley gave a reading on American diplomacy. Also there were five minute talks by Miss Cape on the Dixie highway, and Mrs. Jerome on the Censored press.

DELIVERY OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN 4 PER CENT BONDS.

In view of the large number of payments entered on our books as of November 15, 1917, it is impracticable, in this case, to follow our rule of first come first served, with respect to the deliveries. We have, therefore, determined to sort the allotment letters alphabetically by cities. Deliveries of bonds, for which full payment was received November 15, will be made in the order indicated. Under this arrangement shipment will be made to all of the banks, in any given city, on the same day.

In spite of the efforts of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington to keep pace with the demand for bonds, they have so far been able to fill only a limited proportion of our requisitions. It is, therefore, impossible for us to indicate definite dates for deliveries in individual cases.

We count on your co-operation in explaining the situation to subscribers who are, in many instances, not accustomed to purchase bonds and, perhaps, do not understand why delivery should be delayed.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Government Bond Department.

Joseph King Dead.

Joseph King, an old resident of Grayling, died at Mercy hospital in this city Friday forenoon from acute indigestion. He was taken ill the Wednesday night previous.

Joseph King was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, 1861. On February 10, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Domphier, at Bay City, who died in 1904.

He is survived by two sons Clyde F. and Edward C. also four brothers and three sisters all of whom live in Canada, and two brothers who reside in Pinconning.

Mr. King had made his home in Grayling for about 26 years. For 33 years he was employed on the Michigan Central railroad, and while in Grayling was foreman of a section. He was always considered a steady and reliable employee and had the utmost confidence of his employers.

It was the dying request of his wife that he keep up the home and keep the small family together, which duty he has most faithfully discharged with credit to himself and to his two sons. Mr. King was a member of St. Mary's parish in this city since his residence in Grayling and funeral services were held at St. Mary's church, at 8:00 o'clock with a Requiem High mass, Rev. Fr. Riess officiating. The remains were taken to West Branch on the noon train for burial, accompanied by relatives and several members of the Loyal Order of Moose, the latter of which he was a charter member. Mr. King was a reliable citizen of this city and had a large number of friends all of whom speak of him with high esteem.

Card of Thanks.

It is with deep gratitude that we offer our appreciation and thanks to our friends who extended to us, deeds and words of comfort and flowers during the sickness and death of our father. And also to the Loyal Order of Moose we are grateful for their friendship and mercies so generously extended.

CLYDE F. KING,
EDWARD C. KING.

For Sale.

Crawford County, Michigan, bargain, 1200 acres. Part timber, part cut over, will accept best cash offer, legal numbers on request. Address: John Hoffman, 413 Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

Services are held in the "Danebod" every Sunday. Morning service at 9:30 o'clock. Evening at 7:00 o'clock.

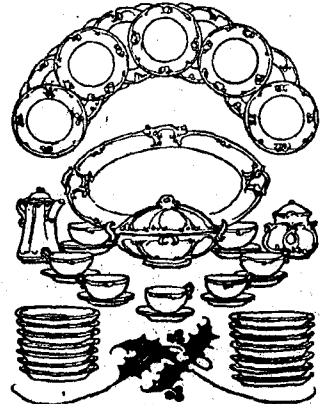
Dr. Humphreys' Admirers.

The followers and admirers of Dr. Frederick Humphreys, will be deeply interested in the New Edition of his Medical Manual just off the press. Telling how to care and treat the sick and ailing—mailed absolutely free on request, address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 156 William St., New York.

DO YOUR SHOPPING HERE

FURNITURE

This is always an excellent gift—remember the home with a few choice pieces. We have a large stock in plain, leather and upholstered chairs and rockers. Dining and living room furniture, bedroom suits, and in fact nearly anything you may want in stock.



Chinaware

We take special pride in our line of Chinaware. Beautiful pieces and complete sets are awaiting your choice. Several open sets that may be duplicated in single pieces.

Books

The latest and best in good stories.

Toilet and Manicure Sets

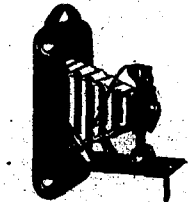
For men and women. And shaving sets for the men.

Shaving Sets



You must remember the kiddies, for what is childhood without toys? They are necessary to every growing child. They develop imagination and brain power and besides bring joy and entertainment. Yes, toys are a necessity, and that is the reason we have purchased heavily of this line.

CAMERAS



Eastman Cameras and Kodaks and photo supplies. The finest cameras made.

The above are but a few of the hundreds of things we have to offer you this year and it will be necessary for you to call and see our stock in order to appreciate it.

Sorenson Bros. The Home of Dependable Furniture
Grayling, Mich.

Rubbers and Overshoes

We have a full line of these goods. Buy here and save money.

We have a fine selection of Tennis Shoes in white and black.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store



"O-o-o-o-o, Ver-er-ma-a-a-n!"

Interned—A Near Tragedy

Military Necessity Lead Penrod and Sam Into Strategy Which Almost Acts as a Boomerang

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

(Copyright, 1917, Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

After such rigorous events, everyone comprehended that the game of bonded prisoner was over, and there was no suggestion that it should or might be resumed. The fashion of its conclusion had been so consummately enjoyed by all parties (with the natural exception of Boddy Bitts) that a renewal would have been tantamount to the various minds of the company turned to other matters and became restless. George Bassett withdrew first, remembering that if he expected to be as wonderful as usual, tomorrow, in Sunday school, it was time to prepare himself, though this was not included in the statement he made alluding to the cause of his departure. Being detained bodily and pressed for explanation, he desperately said that he had to go home to tease the cook—which had the rakishly air he thought would insure his release, but on second consideration, however, he was finally allowed to go, and, as first hints of evening were already cooling and darkening the air, the party broke up, its members setting forth, whistling, toward their several homes, though Penrod lingered with Sam. Herman was the last to go from them.

"Well, I got it at stove-wood r' suppuh," he said, rising and stretching himself. "I got it at 'at-lil' soap-box wagon, an' go on ovah wheres 'at new house built' on Secor's street; pick up few shingles an' blocks layin' round."

He went through the yard toward the alley, and at the alley gate, remembering something, he paused and called to them. The lot was a deep one, and they were too far away to catch his meaning. Sam shouted. "Can't hear you," and Herman replied, but still unintelligibly; then, upon Sam's repetition of "Can't hear you," Herman waved his arm in farewell, implying that the matter was of little significance, and vanished. But if they had understood him, Penrod and Sam might have considered his inquiry of instant importance, for Herman's last shout was to ask if either of them had noticed "where Verman went."

Verman and Verman's whereabouts were, at this hour, of no more concern to Sam and Penrod than was the other side of the moon. That unfortunate bonded prisoner had been long since utterly effaced from their fields of consciousness, and the dark secret of their Bastille troubled them not—for the main and simple reason that they had forgotten it.

They drifted indoors, and found Sam's mother's white cat crouching on a desk in the library, the which coincidence obviously inspired the experiment of ascertaining how successfully ink could be used in making a clean white cat look like a coach-dog. There was neither malice nor mischief in their idea; simply, a problem presented itself to the biological and artistic questionings beginning to stir within them. They did not mean to do the cat the slightest injury or to cause her any pain. They were above teasing cats, and they merely detained this one and made her feel a little wet—at considerable cost to themselves from both the ink and the cat. However, at the conclusion of their efforts, it was thought safer to drop the cat out of the window before anybody came, and, after some hasty work with blotters, the desk was moved to cover certain sections of the rug, and the boys repaired to the bathroom for hot water and soap. They



"I Got to Tell Margaret Sumthing."

opened the door of this sanctuary, and, in the dark, hung her cape upon a hook and placed her hat upon the shelf. Then she closed the door again, having noted nothing unusual, though she had an impression that the place needed airing. She descended to the dinner table.

The other members of the family were already occupied with the meal, and the visitor was replying politely, in his noncommittal intervals, to inquiries concerning the health of his relatives. So sweet and assured was the condition of Sam and Penrod, that Margaret's arrival from her room meant nothing to them. Their mem-

timized sitting, their expressions brightly placed.

But from out of doors there came the sound of a calling and questing voice, at first in the distance, then growing louder—coming nearer.

"Oh, Ver-er-ma-a! O-o-o-o-o, Ver-er-ma-a-n!"

It was the voice of Herman.

"O-o-o-o-o, Ver-er-ma-a-a-n!"

And then two boys sat stricken at that cheerful, table and ceased to eat. Recollection awoke with a bang!

"Oh, my!" Sam gasped.

"What's the matter?" said Mr. Schofield. "Swallow something the wrong way, Sam?"

"Ye-es, sir."

"O-o-o-o-o, Ver-er-ma-a-a-n!"

And now the voice was near the windows of the dining room.

"What's the matter with you?" his father demanded. "Sit down!"

"It's Herman—that colored boy lives in the alley," said Penrod hoarsely. "I expect I think."

"Well, what's the matter?"

"I think his little brother's maybe got lost, and Sam and I better go help look—"

"You'll do nothing of the kind," said Mr. Schofield sharply. "Sit down and eat your dinner."

In a pulsing, miserable boy resumed his seat. He and Sam exchanged a single dumb glance; then the eyes of both swung fearfully to Margaret. Her appearance was one of sprightly content, and, from a certain point of view, nothing could have been more alarming. If she had opened her closet door without discovering Verman, that must have been because Verman was dead and Margaret had failed to notice the body. (Such were the thoughts of Penrod and Sam.) But she might not have opened the closet door. And whether she had or not, Verman must still be there, alive or dead, for if he had escaped he would have gone home, and their ears would not be ringing with the sinister and melancholy cry that now came from the distance. "O-o-o-o-o, Ver-er-ma-a-n!"

Verman, in his seclusion, did not hear that appeal from his brother; there were too many walls between them. But he was becoming impatient for release, though, all in all, he had not found the confinement intolerable or even very irksome. His character was philosophic, his imagination calm; no lugubrous came to trouble him. When the boys closed the door upon him, he made himself comfortable upon the floor and, for a time, thought, fully chad a patent-leather slipper that had come under his hand. He found the patent leather not unpleasant to his palate, though he swallowed only a portion of what he detected, not being hungry at that time. The soft-fabric of Verman was of a fortunate weave; he was not a seeker and questioner. When it happened to him that he was at rest in a shady corner, he did not even think of a place in the sun. Verman took life as it came.

Naturally, he fell asleep. And toward the conclusion of his slumbers, he had this singular adventure: a lady set her foot down within less than half an inch of his nose—and neither of them knew it. Verman slept on, without being awakened by either the closing or the opening of the door. What did rouse him was something ample and soft falling upon him—Margaret's cape, which slid from the hook after she had gone.

Enveloped in his folds, Verman sat up, corkscrewing his knuckles into the corners of his eyes. Slowly he became aware of two important vacuums—one in time and one in his stomach. Hours had vanished strangely into nowhere; the game of bonded prisoner was something cloudy and remote of the long, long ago, and, although Verman knew where he was, he had partially forgotten how he came there. He perceived, however, that something had gone wrong, for he was certain that he ought not to be where he found himself.

White folks' house! The fact that Verman could not have pronounced these words rendered them less clear in his mind; they began to stir, his apprehension, and nothing becomes more rapidly tumultuous than apprehension once it is stirred. That he might possibly obtain release by making a noise was too daring a thought and not even conceived, much less en-

tered, by the little and humble Verman. For, with the bewildering gap of his slumber between him and previous events, he did not place the responsibility for his being in white folks' house upon the white folks who had put him there. His state of mind was that of the stable puppy who knows he must not be found in the parlor. Not thrice in his life had Verman been within the doors of white folks' house, and, above all things, he felt that it was in some undefined way, to him to get out of white folks' house "unobserved and unknown." It was in his very blood to be sure of that, with bright ingenuitiveness.

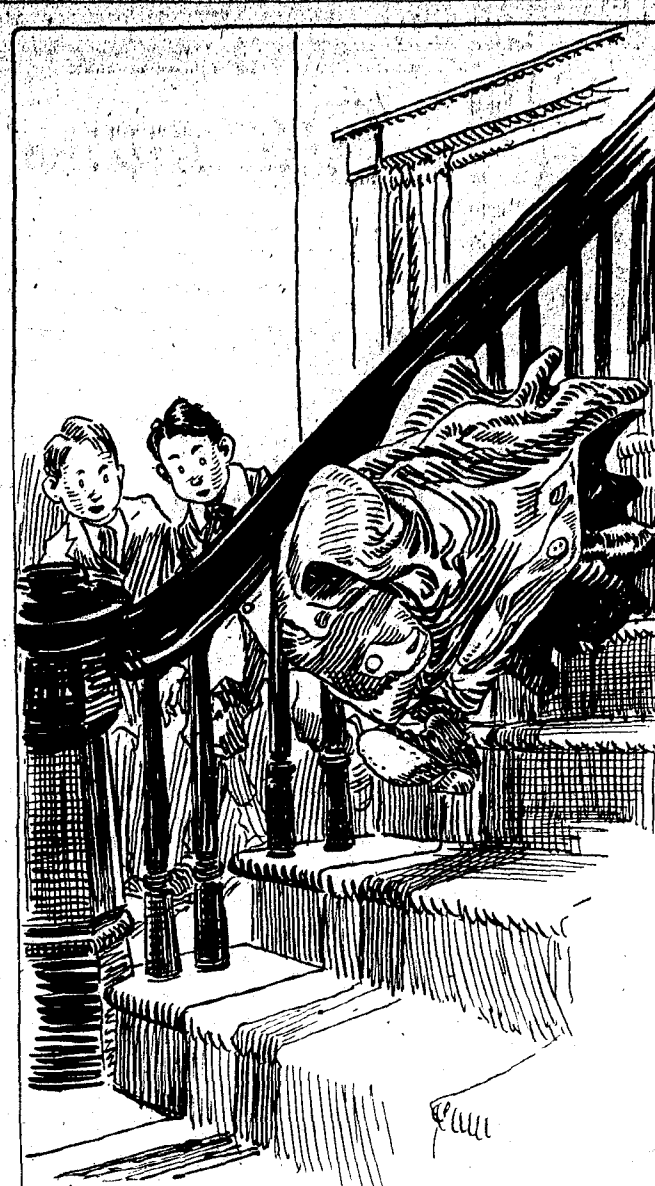
The thing then decided upon a third style of locomotion, evidently, for when Sam and Penrod reached the front hall, a few steps in advance of Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, it was rolling "randly down the stairs."

Mr. Schofield had only a hurried glimpse of it as it reached the bottom, close by the front door.

"Grab that thing!" he shouted, dashing forward. "Stop it! Hit it!"

It was at this moment that Sam Williams displayed the presence of mind which was his most eminent characteristic. Sam's wonderful instinct for the right action almost never failed him in a crisis, and it did not fail him now. Leaping to the door, at the very instant when the rolling cape touched it, Sam flung the door open—and the cape rolled on. With incredible rapidity and intelligence, it rolled, indeed, out into the night.

Penrod jumped after it, and the next second reappeared in the doorway holding the cape. He shook out its folds, breathing hard but acquiring confidence. In fact, he was able to look up in his father's face and say, with bright ingenuitiveness,



It Was Rolling Grandly Down the Stairs.

esses of Verman's mind became mysterious to the observer. It appears, however, that he had a definite (though somewhat primitive) conception of the usefulness of disguise; and he must have begun his preparations before he heard footsteps in the room outside his closed door.

These footsteps were Margaret's. Just as Mr. Schofield's coffee was brought, and just after Penrod had been baffled in another attempt to leave the table, Margaret rose and patting her father impudently upon the head.

"You can't bully me that way!" she said. "I got home too late to dress, and I'm going to a dance. Scuse."

And she began her dancing on the spot, pirouetting herself swiftly from the room, and was immediately heard running up the stairs.

"Penrod!" Mr. Schofield shouted. "Sit down! How many times am I going to tell you? What is the matter with you tonight?"

"I got to go," gasped Penrod. "I got to tell Margaret sumthing."

"What have you got to tell her?"

"It's—it's sumthing I forgot to tell her."

"Well, it will keep till she comes downstairs," said Mr. Schofield grimly. "You sit down till this meal is finished."

Penrod was becoming frantic. "I got to tell her—it's sumthing Sam's mother told me to tell her," he babbled. "Didn't she, Sam? You heard her tell me to tell her; didn't you, Sam?"

Sam offered prompt corroboration. "Yes, sir," she said. She said for us both to tell her. I better go, too, I guess, because she said—"

He was interrupted. Startling upon their ears rang shriek and shriek. Mrs. Schofield, recognizing Margaret's voice, likewise shrieked, and Mr. Schofield uttered various sounds, but Penrod and Sam were incapable of doing anything, vocally. All rushed from the table.

Margaret continued to shriek, and it is not to be denied that there was some cause for her agitation. When she opened the closet door, her light-blue military cape, instead of hanging on the hook where she had left it, came out into the room in a manner which she afterward described as "a kind of horrible creep, but faster than a creep." Nothing was to be seen except the creeping cape, she said, but, of course, she could tell there was some awful thing inside of it. It was too large to be a cat, and too small to be a boy; it was too large to be Duke, Penrod's little old dog, and, besides, Duke wouldn't act like that. It crept rapidly out into the upper hall, and then, as she recovered the use of her voice and began to scream, the animated cape abandoned its creeping for a quicker gait—"a weird, heaving flop," she defined it.

The thing then decided upon a third style of locomotion, evidently, for when Sam and Penrod reached the front hall, a few steps in advance of Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, it was rolling "randly down the stairs."

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Penrod jumped after it, and the next second reappeared in the doorway holding the cape. He shook out its folds, breathing hard but acquiring confidence. In fact, he was able to look up in his father's face and say, with bright ingenuitiveness,

know what I think? Well, it couldn't have acted that way itself. I think there must have been sumthing kind of inside of it."

Mr. Schofield shook his head slowly, in marvelling admiration. "Brilliant—oh, brilliant!" he murmured, while Mrs. Schofield ran to support the enfeebled form of Margaret at the top of the stairs.

In the library, after Margaret's departure to her dance, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield were still discussing the visitation, Penrod having accompanied his home-bound guest as far as the front gate.

"No; you're wrong," said Mrs. Schofield, upholding a theory, earlier developed by Margaret, that the animated behavior of the cape could be satisfactorily explained on no other ground than the supernatural. "You see, the boys saying they couldn't remember what Mrs. Williams wanted them to tell Margaret, and that probably she hadn't told them anything to tell her, because most likely they'd misunderstood something she said—well, of course, all that does sound mixed up and peculiar, but they sound that way about half the time, anyhow. No; it couldn't possibly have had a thing to do with it. They were right there at the table with us all the time, and they came right straight to the table the minute they entered the house. Before that, they'd been over at Sam's all afternoon. So, it couldn't have been the boys." Mrs. Schofield paused to ruminate with a little air of pride, then added: "Margaret has often thought—oh, long before this!—that she was a medium. I mean—if she would tell herself. So it wasn't anything the boys did."

Mr. Schofield granted. "I'll admit this much," he said. "I'll admit it wasn't anything 'ell ever get out of 'em."

And the remarks of Sam and Penrod, taking leave of each other, one on each side of the gate, appeared to corroborate Mr. Schofield's opinion.

"Well, g'-night, Penrod," Sam said. "It was a pretty good Saturday, wasn't it?"

"Fine!" said Penrod casually. "G'-night, Sam."

The "United Colonies."

The phrase "United colonies" was used for a little while before the revolutionary war began and before the phrase United States was adopted. The second continental congress assembled at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775. Independence was in the air, but the time was not ripe for action. The colonies were united, but they were not quite ready to call themselves states. On June 7, congress passed a resolution "that Thursday, July 20, next, be observed throughout the twelve united colonies as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer." The resolution said "twelve united colonies," because Georgia was not represented in that congress. A year later congress declared the colonies "free and independent states."

Iris Bath Luxury of Japan.

Each year on May 8 the Japanese public bathhouses furnish their guests with an Iris water bath. From old it is popularly believed that bathing in water in which is immersed the leaves and roots of the Iris is efficacious in preventing colds. When placed in warm water the Iris leaves give off a volatile oil having an agreeable odor. This oil penetrates through the glands of the skin of the bather and stimulates circulation. The thin film of oil left on the skin after the bath prevents an excessive loss of heat. Bathing for too long a time is to be avoided, however, as the great stimulation brings on a feeling of drowsiness.

Would Let Him Know.

Perkins—If I'd known you were going to drop in on us we'd have had a better dinner.

CONGRESS MEETS FOR WAR SESSION

AFTER AN EIGHT-WEEKS REST, MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES ARE BACK AT WORK.

HAVE BIG PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Must Decide Methods of Raising Billions of Dollars to Carry On War—Bitter Fights Loom.

Washington—The second war session of congress is under way. After an eight-weeks rest members of both houses got back into the harness Monday, prepared to buckle down to a session that will in all probability be a lengthy one.

Immediately after convening and appointing committees to formally notify President Wilson and each other that the second session of the sixty-fifth congress was in readiness, adjournments were taken out of respect to members who died during the recess—Senator Huston, of Wisconsin, who was accidentally shot, and Representative Martin, of Illinois.

Another feature of the opening day was the receipt of appropriation estimates, aggregating many billions of dollars, for war and governmental purposes for the next fiscal year.

Politics Will Crop Out

Partisan politics is apt to crop out more persistently during the coming session than in the extraordinary session of the past summer. The biennial congressional elections come next November and as campaign time approaches congressmen will be looking for issues.

There will be a prolonged contest over the manner of raising the money to meet the enormous war costs. Out of the \$21,000,000,000 of the current fiscal year about one-fourth will be raised by taxes of various sorts and three-fourths by bond issues. Speaker Clark and others believe the taxes and bond issues should be divided on a 50-50 basis.

The war tax bill is designed to raise something less than \$3,000,000,000 annually. There will be pressure to amend it especially by increasing the taxes upon excessive wealth and war profits.

Third Loan In Prospect

The two Liberty loans thus far floated totaled less than \$6,000,000,000. Secretary McAdoo stated recently that he thought it would be necessary to raise to meet expenditures of the current year not more than \$10,000,000,000 additional by the issue of bonds, war savings certificates and treasury certificates of indebtedness.

It is supposed there will have to be another Liberty loan late in the winter, but no congressional action is necessary. Congress will have to decide, however, on bond issues for loans for the next fiscal year.

PLANES BUILT IN GRAND RAPIDS

Furniture Men Organize Company—To Make City Aero Center.

Grand Rapids.—The furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids have mobilized their industrial facilities for the manufacture of airplanes. As a result this city will become one of the chief aircraft producing centers.

The Grand Rapids Airplane company was organized a few days ago at a meeting of Grand Rapids manufacturers. The capital is \$200,000, all subscribed by manufacturers. The company will not be an operating company but will serve as a medium between the government and manufacturers in distributing contracts.

A large contract on a cost basis, plus 15 per cent, has been awarded the company by the war department. The airplane has about 1,500 parts and with the parts carefully standardized the orders will be distributed as received among the factories and it is expected practically every factory in town will have a share of the work. Actual work will start as soon as the lumber is delivered.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE

Taken From Sheriff By Mob—Alleged to Have Attacked Woman.

Nashville, Tenn.—A dispatch from Dyersburg, Tenn., Sunday night says that Ligon Scott, a negro who is alleged to have attacked a white woman in Dyer county, was burned at the stake near the public square there.

The negro was arrested in Jackson, Tenn., last Saturday, and was being taken to Dyersburg in an automobile by the sheriff and his deputies when a mob met the officers and relieved them of their prisoner. The entire county soon knew of the capture and thousands flocked to town.

Scott is said to have confessed his guilt.

Wet Beans Can Be Canned.

Lansing—Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, and the department of agriculture have notified the state food authorities that Michigan bean men this year may can "wet" beans, which were so large a part of the season's yield. Weather was responsible for the large number of "wet" beans, which are those containing more than 20 per cent of moisture. Federal authorities also offer hope of getting tin from England. The shortage had made the canning outlook poor.

Medics to Complete Studies.

Ann Arbor—One hundred five students of the University of Michigan were enlisted into the medical reserve corps at Fort Wayne last week in order that they may be temporarily exempted from the draft while completing their studies.

Solon Gets Officers Commission.

Marshall—Carl A. Robinson, state representative, was one of the four local men who received commissions at Fort Sheridan.

Long Endured Painful Urinary Traces Ended by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Thousands Find Relief IN THE RELIABLE OLD BAYNEARD

DODD'S Kidney Pills

In all parts of the country, every day suffers from kidney troubles are saying "Goodbye, trouble," and "Hello, Dodd's Kidney Pills." They know the efficacy of this old remedy which so many people have employed with success. You can be free from kidney pain, from urinary troubles, from all kidney ailments, if you start immediately to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Be sure you see on the box the name of HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE. Every Druggist Sells Dodd's and refunds your money if dissatisfied.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 49-1917.

No Benefit.

"That man has a screw loose."

"Well, you can't improve the situation by making him tight."

The Outline That Does Not Effect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. Laxative because quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Tonic Quinine." W. W. GOSVY'S signature is on box, too.

Tired Business Men.

"Was this show gotten up to cheer up the tired business man?"

"Yes," replied the manager. "And it's doing the work."

"How do you know?"

"It's playing to crowds. Before I got this hit I was getting to be one of the weariest business men in the business."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Rabbit Joke.

John G. Allison, solicitor for a newspaper in Brown county, tells a rabbit-hunting story on himself, recites Indianapolis News. While covering the rural mail routes Allison carries a rifle to kill any rabbits he may see. School children on route No. 2, knowing that the solicitor would pass the schoolhouse, took the skin from a rabbit, stuffed it with sawdust and placed it near a small white oak bush. Allison came along at the rest hour. He was told by one of the youngsters where he could kill a rabbit, and all the pupils, hiding behind trees and bushes watched him fire 13 shots at the little animal. The rabbit did not move, and after Allison examined the gun thoroughly he began to reload, but the children could remain still no longer and began laughing. It then dawned on Allison that the rabbit was stuffed, and that he was the victim of a joke.

Didn't Like the Idea of Christmas.

There is a story in Woman's Home Companion in which this passage occurs:

"Fun!" snarled Grandfather Merrivale, though the fire danced frantically and snapped its long fingers in his face to distract his attention. Grandfather Merrivale had a habit of singling out one word from a speech and dwelling on it, and coming out with it, sooner or later, and worrying it in his teeth. "Fun! What's the sense in fun? What's the use of fun? Here we are in a hard winter; taxes are high, wood is high, coal is high, food is high. And you talk about fun!"

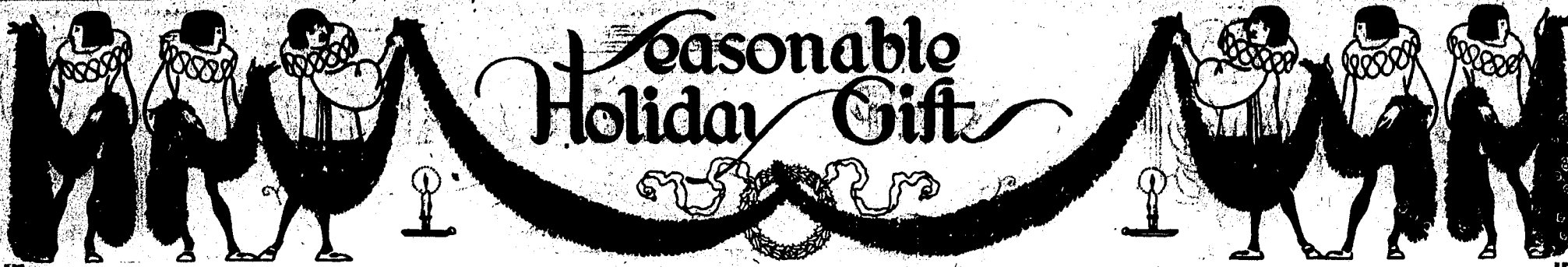
Typical Housecleaning.

A woman wouldn't think she was housecleaning if she didn't get all the articles her husband needed most in the most inaccessible places the very first day.

Lansdowne, Pa., new St. Vincent's home for orphans cost \$3,000,000 or more.

Instant Postum fits the spirit of the times perfectly. It is Purely American Economical (without loss of pleasure) Convenient (ready for instant use) and is a pleasing, wholesome, drug-free drink good for both young and old.

"There's a Reason"



To All--Another year has passed and gone and again a wee small voice that is lurking within you whispers "What can or shall I do for the needy friends and others?" The most needy question at issue is: "Are you going to wait, as you have done some time in the past, too late and then regret it?" To the masses it will be the useful and not so much the ornamental. With good cheer to all I announce to all I have many useful articles which will be on display by the time this ad reaches you. Read this list carefully and check off any articles you may want. Come to the store and make your selections early and have them laid away. It is not only a duty but a pleasure.

Useful Presents

To the Ladies--Handkerch'fs

These useful and dainty little remembrances are given a high notch on Santa's list this season. Those who choose early are going to have price advantages well worth considering. One lot of Sheer Lawn and mull embroidered corners for 5c and 10c. Think of it! Also 15c and 25c. Box Handkerchiefs.

Charming, Festive Neckwear

Just right for the holidays--so quaint and demure. Soft wide satin collars, picot-edged broad cloth collars and dainty ones of Georgette at \$1.25.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

The store will be decorated with the little dainty widths extending to widths at prices that are within the reach of everybody, and so extensively used this season.

Examine this list of useful articles:

Star Brand Cotton **Sansilks**
Mercerized Cotton **Knitting Needles**

Ladies' shoes in brown, gray and blacks, high top, lace kid, extra values at \$5.50 to \$10.00.

Chinaware

Not having room to carry over Chinaware, I am going to make it a special offer. Also in children's Toys and Books. This will be a grand opportunity for you, as I am bound to unload.

Graniteware will be sold for 5c next Saturday. Your last whack.



Matches! Matches!!

The first in the morning and the last at night, and think of 6 boxes for 25c during the holidays.

Boys don't be looking at the bare ground and blue sky at this time, but think of the snow that is coming. I have coasters, so highly prized by the boy and girl, from \$1.85 to \$3.00.

Practical Gifts for Men

Soft Hats **Handkerchiefs**
Cloth Caps **Pajamas**
Suits **Union Suits**
Overcoats **Sweaters**
Shirts **Scarf Pins**

Dress Gloves **Cuff Links**
Auto Gauntlets **Mufflers, 50c and up**
Suspenders **Socks, 10c**
Belts **Haberdashery**
Garters **Collars**

Shoes, dark brown English, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00
Black English, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00
Florsheim Shoes, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Think of it these times

Suit Cases

Ladies' and Men's Suit Cases, from the light fancy weed to the dark fibre steel frames, well constructed, from \$1.48 to \$2.85 and up to \$9.50.

Black Handbags, 16 and 18 inch, from \$1.98 to \$9.50.

Four-in-Hand Ties

Pure silk four-in-hand ties, special price 50c, extra wide, extremely large figures so much in vogue, especially in high colored effects, worth \$1.00 for 75c. Men's full evening dress white mull ties 50c, also other exclusive styles, 25c and 36c, specials.

Ladies' Lingerie

Ladies' Fleece Petticoats 50c, 59c, 75c
Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns, also in muslin, 98c, \$1.25
This store started with over 175 Ladies' and Misses' coats and today in looking them over there is less than 60. Prices ranging from \$8.85 to \$50.00. Special price on every coat from now on. Ladies take the advantage. Have them laid away by making a small payment.

Ladies' Waists in Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepes \$3.50 to \$6.00. All good values.

A few numbers in Ladies' Hats left which will be sold at a big reduction, as we need the room.

Children's High Button School Shoes

Frank Dreese,

The store of the Christmas Spirit, the Lemon Colored store on the hill, opp. the jail.

Working Girls Buy Bonds.

Over on the great west side of Chicago is a "sweet-shop" where thirty-five girls are employed. They work all day and have little to show for their efforts at the end of the week.

But they make up in patriotism what they may lack in affluence. When a Liberty Loan solicitor talked to them, explaining the bonds and what the government wanted to do with the money, they listened intently and did a lot of thinking.

Every one of the girls subscribed for a \$50 bond on the partial payment plan. The display of patriotism so affected the owner of the shop that he increased his subscription a hundred dollars.

"I'm proud of 'em--every one of 'em," said the owner, "and even if I don't think it good business judgment, I'm going to raise their wages next week. Not one of 'em will lose the bond she subscribed for--not even if I have to pay for every one of 'em."

ALL TIRED OUT.

Hundreds More in Grayling in the Same Plight.

Tired all the time;
Worn out night and day;
Back aches; head aches;
Your kidneys are probably weak.

You should help them at their work.

Let one who knows tell you how.

Mrs. F. Serven, Park St., Grayling, says: "I was bothered at times with a weak and lame back and often the small of my back was sore and ached dreadfully. My kidneys acted irregularly and I felt tired and languid."

Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Lewis' Drug Store, have never failed to relieve me, ridding me of the complaint."

Price 60 cents, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy--get Doan's Kidney Pills--the same that Mrs. Serven had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs. Buffalo, N. Y.--Adv.

Notice by Purchaser Under Tax Sale.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the County in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to-wit:

The East half (E. 1/2) of Northeast quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Section thirty-four (34), Township Twenty-eight North (28 N.), Range two (2) West. Containing 80 acres more or less.

Amount paid \$18.38. Taxes for 1913. ADDISON M. DECOUDRES.

Place of business: 2027 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

Chamberlain's Tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation, and have met with much success in the treatment of those diseases. People who have suffered for years with stomach trouble and have been unable to obtain any permanent relief, have been completely cured by the use of these tablets. Chamberlain's Tablets are also of great value for biliousness. Chronic constipation may be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and observing the plain printed directions with each bottle.

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Situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to-wit:

The East half (E. 1/2) of Southeast quarter (S. E. 1/4) of Section thirty-four (34), Township Twenty-five North (25 N.), Range two (2) West. Containing 80 acres more or less.

Amount paid \$10.88. Taxes for 1913. ADDISON M. DECOUDRES.

Place of business: 2027 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Catarrah Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrah Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrah Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood-purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrah Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah.

conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County, on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elma Jensen, deceased.

George H. Sorenson having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Christ Jensen or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 10th day of December, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 11-22-17

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

WALL PAPERING and DECORATING

The latest and most approved designs for wall covering. Also all kinds of house painting.

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

ORDERS PROMPTLY LOOKED AFTER

Conrad Sorenson
Painter and Decorator

Phone 611 Grayling

State of Michigan.
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery.
Nettie Hamel, Plaintiff,

vs.
Frederic Hamel, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1917, at the Village of Grayling, in the said County of Crawford.

It is satisfactory appearing to the court by affidavit on file that a change of venue has been duly issued out of and under the seal of said court, for the appearance of said defendant therein, and that the same could not be served on said defendant because that after diligent search and inquiry it could not be ascertained in what state of country the said defendant resides, or the whereabouts of said defendant learned, and that said change of venue has been returned by the sheriff of said county with his certificate thereon endorsed that after diligent search and inquiry he was unable to find the said defendant within the state of Michigan on or before the return day of said summons, on motion of James B. Ross, attorney for said plaintiff, it is ORDERED, That said defendant, Frederic Hamel, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause within three months after the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the plaintiff's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served, upon the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the plaintiff cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published, and circulating in said county of Crawford, and that such publication be continued at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

And on like motion, it is further ordered, that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be mailed to said defendant, at his last known postoffice address, by registered mail, and a return receipt demanded, at least twenty days before the date herein prescribed for his appearance.

Nelson Sharpe, Circuit Judge.

James B. Ross, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down.	Read Up.
A. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
7:00 12:25	1:50 7:15
8:18 3:07	9:11 12:40
9:00 3:35	12:40 1:56
11:40 4:20	12:20 11:05
12:55 4:56	11:03 10:02
1:30 5:11	10:39 9:04
5:47	Rvr Brch "
5:30 5:54	Kaleva "
6:04	Chief Lake "
6:11	Norwalk "
6:42	Manistee "

A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7:00 12:30	1:50 7:15
10:09 4:17	10:09 11:45
11:10 4:46	9:45 11:00
11:25 4:56	9:30 10:56
1:10 5:24	8:58 8:35
1:20 5:31	8:49 8:05
1:50 5:46	8:32 7:25
5:52	Fouch "
2:40 6:10	Traversea "
	A. M. P. M.

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Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

GLEN SMITH Attorney and Solicitor,

Prosecuting Attorney
Fire Insurance

GRAYLING, MICH.
Phone 15-L

Homer L. Fitch Attorney-at Law

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O. Palmer ATTORNEY AT LAW

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References--Cheboygan State Bank
Cheboygan County Savings Bank
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